



Daily Report

China

FBIS-CHI-90-204
Monday
22 October 1990

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FBIS-CHI-90-204

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22 October 1990

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General

Li Peng Greet Textile Machinery Show Opening

OW1910062690 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1018 GMT 18 Oct 90

[By reporter Yang Guoqiang (2799 0948 1730)]

[Text] Beijing, 18 Oct (XINHUA)—Li Peng, premier of the State Council, met with the leaders of the principal delegations participating in the Second China International Textile Machinery Show and the presidents of big companies in the Ziguan Pavilion in Zhongnanhai this morning.

The show, jointly sponsored by the Ministry of Textile Industry and the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, opened on 15 October. Nearly 400 major textile machinery manufacturers and trading companies from 19 countries and regions participated in the show.

Li Peng greeted the opening of the show and expressed warm welcome to the foreign guests who had come to participate in the show. He wished the show a complete success.

He said: "We are very pleased that the show is held in China. It is beneficial not only to China but also to the foreign manufacturers participating in the show."

Li Peng pointed out: We must not let food, clothing, housing, or means of transportation be in short supply. The Chinese people have a great demand for textile products. There is a great variety of product range, colors, and patterns of garments, and great changes have taken place in people's clothing in China. The fact that people have a variety of clothes to choose from represents an improvement in their living standards.

He said: The Chinese Government attaches great importance to the development of the textile industry. Textiles play a very important role in China's foreign trade. This sector has very bright future for development.

Li Peng said: The reform and open policy of China has enabled the textile sector of China to have many contacts with foreign counterparts and has brought about progress in China's textile technology.

During the meeting, some leaders of the foreign delegations participating in the show expressed their desire to cooperate with China.

Minister of Textile Industry Wu Wenying and others participated in the meeting.

Yao Guang Views Current International Position

OW2110121290 Beijing Domestic Service
in Mandarin 0530 GMT 20 Oct 90

[From the "International News and Current Events" program]

[Text] Yao Guang, head of the Chinese delegation to the 84th conference of the Interparliamentary Union, expounded on China's position on current international affairs at a general debate on the afternoon of 18 October.

Yao Guang pointed out: The drastically changing international situation has brought mankind to the 1990's. The old world pattern has been broken, and military antagonisms weakened between big powers. The world, however, is by no means peaceful and tranquil. There is no lack of new power politics and hegemonism, while acts of interference in the internal affairs of other countries have frequently occurred. The international environment faced by the vast number of developing countries is still worsening, and the gap between the North and the South is even wider. Strained and complicated situations have appeared in certain regions.

Referring to the sharply worsening Gulf situation, Yao Guang said that one country's armed invasion and annexation of another sovereign country violates the UN Charter, the universally accepted norm governing international relations, and the five principles for peaceful coexistence. China calls on all parties to take a restrained attitude, refrain from resorting to force, and settle the conflicts in the Gulf region through political channels within the Arab scope, he added.

He said: China strongly denounces the cruel suppression of the Palestinians in East Jerusalem by the Israeli authorities and calls on the international community to take effective measures to stop the latter's illegal acts.

Asia, Pacific Meeting on Drug Control Closes

OW1910182590 Beijing XINHUA in English
1607 GMT 19 Oct 90

[Text] Beijing, October 19 (XINHUA)—The 15th meeting of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies in Asia and the Pacific closed here today.

The five-day meeting, organized by the Narcotics Bureau of the United Nations, was attended by more than 100 representatives and observers from over 30 countries. This meant that a greater number of countries was represented than in previous years.

At a press conference held after the closing ceremony Francisco Ramos-Galino, director of the U.N. bureau, said that the level of interest in this meeting could be considered to reflect the growing seriousness of the drug problem and determination of nations to take adequate measures in response. This is linked to the ever-present need for greater levels of international coordination, more sophisticated operational procedures and techniques, and a more rapid response to shifts and developments in illicit drug trafficking patterns, he added.

He revealed that the meeting agreed on more than 50 measures or recommendations for implementation at national, regional or international level—either individually, or in concert, or with assistance from the international and regional organisations present at the meeting.

Gu Yingqi, vice minister of public health and chairman of China's Coordinating Committee on Drug Control and Prohibition, told the press that China, which could claim to be a country free of drug abuse until the end of the 1970s, has now been affected by the upswing of drug abuse in the world.

He said the influx of drugs across China's borders from the "Golden Triangle" has given rise to serious addiction problems and gradually spread across the provinces in southwestern China.

According to a recent drug-abuse survey conducted by the Ministries of Public Health and Public Security, China now has more than 70,000 addicts, mainly distributed in the provinces and autonomous regions in southwestern China.

In addition, through blood tests carried out among drug addicts in Yunnan Province 146 AIDS virus carriers have been discovered, the meeting was told.

Referring to China's options against drug abuse, Gu said that China would continue to improve the work of prevention, education, legislation and law enforcement to combat the drug scourge, as well as its co-operation with other countries in Asia and the Pacific in the field of drug control.

Symposium on Educational Curricula Closes 19 Oct

*OW1910194590 Beijing XINHUA in English
1506 GMT 19 Oct 90*

[Text] Shanghai, October 19 (XINHUA)—An international symposium on the development of educational curricula and social progress closed here today.

More than 180 educators and scholars from 10 countries and regions, including Britain, Germany, Japan, the United States, Taiwan and Hong Kong, attended the symposium, organized by the China Education Association for International Exchanges and the State Education Commission.

Huang Xinbai, chairman of the organizing committee and president of the China Education Association for

International Exchanges, said, "experts at the symposium have discussed theories and experiences in formulation of curricula and compilation of textbooks. They have exchanged views on how to develop educational curricula to promote social progress for the 21st century."

Huang noted that China attaches great importance to primary education and has implemented nine-year compulsory education nationwide.

International Red Cross Workshop in Beijing

*OW1910204790 Beijing XINHUA in English
1502 GMT 19 Oct 90*

[Text] Beijing, October 19 (XINHUA)—The first International Red Cross human leucocyte antigen (HLA) workshop opened today in Beijing.

Over 100 experts and scholars from the United States, Canada, Japan, Hungary, Mongolia, Australia, Hong Kong, Taiwan and China's mainland attended the opening ceremony.

During the five-day workshop, the delegates will present their current research papers and visit hospitals.

Chen Minzhang, Chinese minister of public health, extended a warm welcome to all the participants. He also expressed his thanks to Dr. John Lee and the American Red Cross HLA lab for their efforts contributing to the successful opening of the workshop.

"The discovery and clinical use of HLA has paved a way for secure blood transfusions and for successful human organ transplantation," Chen said. "It has given hope to many who are seriously ill, and is one of the greatest achievements accomplished this century in the field of medicine."

Dr. Lee, director of the American Red Cross HLA lab, also spoke at the meeting.

Since the discovery of the first white blood cell antigen in 1958, human white cell research work has advanced greatly. Now it has been established as a new science, and its significance is becoming more obvious in clinical practice.

In China the research work on HLA began late, but has recorded rapid progress. New HLA antigens have been found in Chinese people, and a bank of HLA standard cells has been established. Chinese scientists have also studied the relationship between HLA and human diseases.

Struggle Against Foreign Domination Reviewed

*HK1910151390 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
17 Oct 90 p 5*

[Article by Hu Sheng (5170 4939), director of the Central Party History Research Center under the State Council

and president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences: "On Several Questions Concerning Modern China and the World"]

[Text] Editor's note: On the problem of relations between modern China and the outside world, there are many superficial descriptions and deliberate distortions at home and abroad, obscuring the historical truth. This is also a topic on which the "cream" engaging in bourgeois liberalization within the country during recent years have written many essays aimed at causing confusion. In order to clarify right from wrong concerning the problem, we recommend to the great masses of readers Comrade Hu Sheng's speech, which was delivered at the recent international symposium on "Modern China and the World." To make it easy to read, we have inserted several editor's notes in the article, for your reference. [end editor's note]

[Editor's inserted note] Modern China received blows because it was backward; and because it received blows continually, it became more backward. That was a vicious cycle. Historical experience proved: Only by first solving the problem of national independence could China's fate of facing the vicious cycle be changed. China struggled for liberation and independence, the basic problem was to mobilize and gather all the anti-imperialist forces within the country. Under the leadership of the CPC, the Chinese people, after a long and hard struggle, eventually accomplished this historical mission, and opened up a broad road for China's modernization [end editor's inserted note]

The topic of this international symposium is "Modern China and the World," which is a topic touching on many contents. The scholars participating in the symposium will discuss various contents of the topic from various viewpoints, and they might have different opinions on a problem. I believe that exchanging different ideas proposed from different angles among the scholars, and exchanging different viewpoints and opinions, are beneficial to the profound exploration of the problems concerned. May I explain some of my opinions on this topic?

The history of modern China began in 1840, when the British waged a war of aggression against China. That was the Opium War, fought until 1842. At that time, the feudal society in China, which had lasted more than 2,000 years, was already at the stage of downfall. That meant, economically, that capitalist relations of production, which were represented by handicraft workplaces, had already begun; and politically, doubts about the tradition of feudal despotism as well as protests against it could already be heard. The arrival of the aggressive forces of Western capitalism with gunboat policy as its pioneer, had seriously affected the direction in which the Chinese society changed.

Modern China was bullied by every big or small imperialist country in the world. Several strong powers carved out spheres of influence in China, and some even tried to

occupy China alone. The history of modern China is a history of China being looted, invaded, and oppressed. Starting from 1840, this history lasted as long as 109 years. For a certain period before the modern time, China was almost completely separated from the outside world. The world did not understand China; the Chinese people did not understand the world. Modern China had more links with the world, and these links certainly involved various aspects, but the basic content was that imperialist powers waged armed aggressions against China, looted China economically, and dominated China politically. China was humiliated, jeopardized, and exploited.

The foreign aggression and oppression could not but cause resistance from the Chinese people. China is a country with a long cultural tradition and a long history as a unified state. Therefore, the capitalist aggression and oppression by the foreign countries were met with strong resistance by the Chinese people right from the beginning. After new class strength—the strength of bourgeoisie and of proletariat—appeared in modern Chinese society, the struggle against imperialism and against its agents and assistants in China became more fierce. The imperialist powers colorized parts of China, depriving China of its complete sovereignty as an independent country, and changing it into a semi-independent and semi-colonized country. Modern China, however, did not completely degenerate into a colony, mainly because of the Chinese people's resistance and struggle. The development of this kind of resistance and struggle eventually enabled China to cast off the fate of being a semi-colony or colony, win national independence, and restore all sovereignty. Therefore, the history of modern China is also a history of resistance against capitalist and imperialist aggression by foreign countries.

The aggression, looting, and exploitation committed by imperialism created China's poverty and backwardness. Here, one point must be raised: The capitalist relations of production within the feudal society in China could not normally develop so as to allow China to enter into a capitalist society. The reason was that imperialism had controlled China's economic lifeline and politics. Certainly, the destruction of the base of natural economy in the feudal society of China by foreign capitalist forces had helped promote the development of elements of commodity economy and capitalism. China's national capital, which appeared since the middle of last century, faced very difficult conditions, and as a result could not become strong. It was not only excluded by foreign capitalism which had various privileges, but also could not resist the pre-capitalism exploitation system which still had a dominant position in the Chinese society. The first 70 years of modern China was under the Qing rule. The imperialists made the Qing court their obedient tool for use; after the downfall of the Qing Dynasty, they again supported various warlords and bureaucratic forces which represented the interest of landlords and comprador bureaucrats. The feudal land relations, usurer's capital, and pre-capitalism exploitation systems and

their superstructure, continued to exist because of the protection from imperialism, and imperialists used them as tools to rule and exploit the Chinese people. Thus, the aggression of imperialism blocked the road of independent development of industrialization and democratization in China, making China a semi-colony and at the same time a semi-feudal society.

Modern China was not a modernized China, nor a country with a developed commodity economy, education, industry, and democracy. There were two problems facing modern China: First, how to cast off imperialist oppression and rule and become an independent country; second, how to enable China to be modernized. Obviously, these two problems were closely related. Because China was backward, it was beaten; because it was continually beaten, it became more backward. This was a vicious cycle.

Was it possible to first solve the modernization problem and use the solution as a breakthrough in overcoming this vicious cycle? In the semi-colonized and semi-feudal China, all the attempts to save the country with industry and with education, or to attain democratization with lawful means failed. The good-hearted people who worked hard to invigorate industry and education scored some results, but failed to attain the goal of China's modernization, nor could they enable China to become independent and strong. The efforts in democratization without shaking the original political and social order brought no effect. Due to the serious hindrance of imperialism and its agents in China, these good wishes failed to materialize.

It was very difficult to first solve the problem of national independence. On a very backward social foundation, it was difficult to defeat the imperialist forces which had already had a dominant position in China. But history proved that only by doing so could China change its fate of facing the vicious cycle. That means, the nation's liberation and the country's independence should first be struggled for, followed by modernized political, economic, and cultural construction.

The conflict between the imperialist powers in the course of aggression, and the conflict between the agents of imperialism in China, were the conditions that could be used by the backward China to fight for liberation and independence. But the basic problem was to mobilize and gather all forces against imperialist aggression and oppression. Under the leadership of the CPC, and after a long and arduous struggle, the Chinese people eventually accomplished this mission, enabling China to break the chain of imperialism, and opening up a broad road to China's modernization.

The above discussion is the first point that I wish to make.

[Editor's inserted note] Modern China's poverty and backwardness were created by imperialism. On the one hand, imperialism opened up China's door, forcing China to open up to the outside world; on the other

hand, their looting and exploitation made China poor and backward and made it impossible for China to open up to the outside world in a normal way. The Chinese people struggled for national independence with their own strength and restored the country's sovereignty. Only by doing so could they develop their own economy and China into an independent country for a normal—that is, equal and mutually beneficial—opening up to the outside world. [end editor's inserted note]

Was modern China a country opened up to the outside world?

This might be a question which does not resemble one.

In the semi-colonized China, even at a time when there was no foreign military aggression, foreigners, relying on various unequal treaties, still had various privileges in China. The key to opening China's big door was in the foreigners' pockets (that means the customs department was controlled by foreigners). The foreigner could freely set up banks, companies, factories in China, and warships and merchant vessels of various big powers could travel freely along China's coast and rivers, while their troops were stationed on Chinese soil. At that moment, whenever the Chinese Government had to decide on a foreign policy or even an important domestic policy, it had to look at the direction in which the baton of the imperialist master pointed....In that situation, could there be no opening up?

In 1900, or shortly before or after, the United States put forward a policy of opening up China's door. But that was not for opening up China's door, for it had already been broken by the cannons of various powers. It was put forward in terms of the principle of "participation of interests" regarding the sphere of influence in China, and it demanded that the area under the sphere of influence of any country should be opened to other countries and should not be blocked.

Although modern China was dominated by various powers politically and economically, they were not quite satisfied. Their dissatisfaction involved two aspects. The first aspect could be called the political aspect. The strong powers always felt that their agents in China were not strong enough to protect their interests facing the Chinese people's resistance, that not only the resistance could not be eradicated, but that they were themselves worn down by the people's strength. I will not elaborate on this problem. Obviously, this was a conflict created by imperialism itself. If what they had supported was a force against the national interest and the interest of the Chinese people, then, even if such a force had the "legitimate" political power and strong armed forces, it could not enjoy authoritativeness among the people, nor maintain the internal order favorable to imperialism.

Speaking in terms of economy, the imperialists were dissatisfied with the fact that modern China never became a huge commodity market, investment market, and raw materials supply base as they had hoped for when they broke China's door with their gunboats. In

1936 (that is, one year before the war against Japan broke out overall), China's total export and import volume was only 1.6 billion yuan (based on the exchange rate at that moment, it was less than \$500 million), an increase of less than 30 percent over 1910, which was really a negligible number. Seventy years after the Opium war, opium still accounted for most of China's imports. What the foreign countries could ship to China were kerosene, sugar, cotton cloth, and other cheap manufactured goods. What China could export were raw silk, bristles, tungsten ore, and tung oil, the "traditional" foreign trade commodity. The imperialist investment in China was quite big. According to the estimate by economic historians, imperialist investment in China increased from \$1.5 billion in the beginning of the 20th century to \$4.3 billion shortly before the war against Japan. At that moment, the imperialist investment was mainly of an exploiting nature involving commerce, relying on imperialist privileges to reap the greatest profits. Furthermore, this kind of investment could be called investment without using capital. It was because most of the investment came from the "indemnity" paid by China, while the rest were the land occupied through blackmail and cheating (in a city like Shanghai, landed property at that moment constituted an important portion of foreigners' capital), the huge profits gained from the opium trade with China, and the Chinese people's deposits in foreign banks, etc. To conclude, most of the huge amount of capital was earned and snatched from China, and very little was from foreign lands. At that moment, China's resources were also hiding deep underground, without being discovered.

Why, then, after its door was opened by various powers, could China not become a huge market? The reason was clear, it was because China was poor and backward.

The poor and backward China did not have many surplus products, nor the ability to purchase many foreign products. Although the economic aggression of imperialism penetrated deep to some rural areas, the majority of villages were still at the stage of natural economy or semi-natural economy; there was almost no or very little commodity economy. Therefore, to the regions carrying the largest population in modern China, indeed there was no opening up to the outside world. The coastal cities were of course opened, but in the 1930's, people called Shanghai the "paradise of adventurers," which meant that foreign hooligans, smugglers, and liars could make big money there. Thus, normal trade would diminish.

In modern China, there were a number of movements for boycotting U.S., British, and Japanese goods participated by merchants and city residents. This kind of movement reflected the people's proper hatred against the aggressors, and the disaster brought to the Chinese people and Chinese society by the opening up in terms of economy at that moment.

Imperialism created poverty and backwardness in modern China. Therefore it can be said that imperialism

opened China's door and forced China to open up to the outside world, on the one hand, but on the other hand their looting and exploitation made China poor and backward, putting China in a position without the ability to open up to the outside world in a normal manner. This was a contradiction created by imperialism and one which China could not solve.

In the 1930's and the 1940's, some people in China's intellectual circles said that various powers should consider helping China to become rich and strong, for only a rich and strong China could greatly increase trade and economic links with various countries in the world. This saying is right if one looks only at its second half, while the first half, which expects the imperialist powers to help China to become rich and strong, is a dream.

The Chinese people used their own strength to fight for national independence and restored the country's sovereignty. Only by doing so could they develop their own economy and China into an independent country, for a normal—that is, equal and mutually beneficial—opening up to the outside world. This has already been proved by facts.

The above discussion is the second point I wish to make.

[editor's inserted note] Imperialism aggressed and oppressed, and turned a big country like China, which had one-fifth to one-fourth of the world's population, into a poor, weak, and semi-colonized country, thus creating in the Far East a focus of international conflict and struggle. A poor and backward China became one of the factors to the world's instability. The Chinese people used their own strength to make China a socialist country, independent, self-determining, internally stable, and with gradually developing economy; this is an important contribution to peace and stability in the world. [end editor's inserted note]

Let me say the third point. China was aggressed and oppressed, and became poor and backward. Certainly the Chinese people suffered from great disasters, but a poor and backward China became one of the factors to the world's instability.

Struggling for rights and interests in China, numerous conflicts and clashes occurred among various powers. Up to the early 20th century, those who fought in China were mainly Britain, Germany, Russia, and France. Britain and Russia were the main opponents. Even though they had not entered into direct armed conflict, in 1904 war broke out on Chinese soil between Russia and Japan—a newly risen country—for control of north-east China. After World War I, the situation in which Britain, Japan, and the United States struggled against one another in China took shape. The conflict arising from the struggle for control of China among the imperialist powers manifested itself as war among various warlords in China. This kind of war made China more unstable. In the 1930's, Japan thought it was possible to utilize China's domestic situation to exert monopoly over China. Confrontation between Japan and the

United States occurred after 1931 and eventually led to the great war in the Pacific between Japan on one side and Britain and the United States on the other. Japanese aggression against China had created in East Asia a place of origin of World War II.

Historical experience proved: Imperialist aggression and oppression turned a big country such as China, which had one-fifth to one-fourth of the world's population, into a poor, weak, and semi-colonized country, thus creating a focus of international conflict and struggle in the Far East.

The Chinese people have used their own strength to develop China into a socialist country. This of course is a defeat for the forces intending to invade and monopolize China, but to the world it is a contribution to stability and peace. China is no longer an object to be fought for by various imperialist powers. Hence, it is becoming possible to coexist peacefully with various countries in the world, as well as a factor contributing to stability and peace in East Asia, the Pacific region, and even the whole world. Comparing the history after 1949 with the history of the period of 100 years before it, I think this is the only conclusion the people can reach.

United States & Canada

Missing Peking Opera Star Reportedly in U.S.

HK2210012990 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD in English 22 Oct 90 p 1

[By Fan Cheuk-wan]

[Text] China's Vice Minister of Culture Gao Zhanxiang yesterday confirmed that prominent Peking opera star Miss Lei Ying had disappeared from the visiting Peking opera troupe in Hong Kong and may already have arrived in a third country.

A close friend of Miss Lei, who did not want to be named, said yesterday the opera star arrived in the United States last week. But he did not reveal in which city the star was currently staying.

He said Miss Lei, 27, had not yet sought political asylum in the United States, where she planned to start a new life.

The American Consulate in Hong Kong was not available for comment.

Mr Gao Zhanxiang, Vice Minister of Culture and head of the visiting high-level 130-man Peking opera delegation, yesterday told the HONGKONG STANDARD Miss Lei had disappeared from the delegation without seeking his prior approval.

Mr Gao said he was not sure about Miss Lei's whereabouts, but he would not rule out the possibility that she had already arrived in a third country.

"Before and after Lei Ying disappeared from the performing delegation, she did not contact me or notify me," Mr Gao said.

Mr Gao said Miss Lei had violated the internal discipline for mainland performers who were visiting overseas.

But Mr Gao said he had not yet considered the question of penalty against Miss Lei because it was too early to conclude her case.

Mr Gao stressed that he would welcome Miss Lei back to the delegation before her scheduled performance at the Sunbeam Theatre tomorrow.

"It is our country's policy to show concern and care to the art performers. I really hope Lei Ying will re-join us in the next two days," he said.

Miss Lei, member of the Tianjin Youth Opera Troupe, was scheduled to sing in the opera entitled *Tiannu San Hua* (Heavenly Maiden Scatters Flowers) at the performance.

Miss Lei, one of the most promising young Peking opera stars in China, won an award at the National Peking Opera Show in 1988 with her excellent performance in the *Tiannu San Hua*.

Miss Lei disappeared shortly after she arrived in Hong Kong by train from Guangzhou last Tuesday.

The Hong Kong Government said it did not have any knowledge about Miss Lei's disappearance.

Li Guixian Meets With U.S. Bank Official

OW2210021590 Beijing XINHUA in English 0146 GMT 22 Oct 90

[Text] Beijing, October 22 (XINHUA)—Li Guixian, state councillor and governor of the People's Bank of China, met with Joe L. Allbritton, chairman and chief executive officer of the Riggs National Bank of Washington, D.C. of the U.S., and his party here today.

Northeast Asia

Li Peng Praises Japan for Resuming Loan

OW1910122290 Beijing XINHUA in English 1143 GMT 19 Oct 90

[Text] Beijing, October 19 (XINHUA)—Chinese Premier Li Peng and visiting Japanese officials had a brief discussion on the third Japanese Government loan to China here this afternoon.

Li's guests were led by Akira Nishigaki, president of the Japanese Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund.

According to a Chinese official present at the meeting, Li praised the Japanese Government for having decided to grant the loan to China.

The two countries should make good arrangements on the projects to be covered by the loan this year, the premier said. The projects involve China's agriculture, infrastructure and other fields.

Li told his guests that China will continue to implement the reform and open policies. "Economic adjustment and deepening of the reform have strengthened China economically and therefore created better conditions for wide-ranging economic cooperation between China and Japan," Li said.

Nishigaki, who arrived in Beijing yesterday, told Li that he was pleased to see the third Japanese loan entering the period of implementation.

He expressed the hope that the projects to be covered by the loan will be successful so as to aid China's economic development.

Nishigaki and his party are scheduled to have detailed discussions with Chinese officials on the loan and visit a number of projects to be covered by the loan in Wuhan, Nanjing and Shanghai.

Japanese Troop Dispatch, Island Dispute Noted

Sovereignty Over Islands Viewed

OW2010014290 *Beijing in Japanese to Japan*
0930 GMT 19 Oct 90

[Text] A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman said that the installation of navigational lights on Diaoyu [Senkaku] Island by a Japanese right-wing group constitutes a violation of China's sovereignty. The remarks were made in response to a question at the regular news conference held on 18 October. The spokesman stated:

Diaoyu Island is an inherent territory of China. The installation of navigational lights on Diaoyu Island by the Japanese right-wing organizations is an act that violates China's sovereignty. The Chinese Government strongly demands that the Japanese Government take immediate and effective measures to stop forthwith the above action by Japanese right-wing groups and prevent the recurrence of similar incidents.

Then, in reply to a question at the news conference, the Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman said the Chinese Government is turning its attention to the UN cooperation bill that the Japanese Government is trying to work out, and stated:

The memory of the unfortunate history in a certain period of the past is still fresh in the minds of the Chinese people, as well as of the people in other Asian countries. Therefore, we cannot help centering our attention on the Japanese Government's plan to send personnel of the Self-Defense Forces to join the U.N. Peace Cooperation Corps. We hope that the Japanese Government will show prudence in handling this matter.

This is what the Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman as stated.

Japan Discussing UN Bill

OW2010121690 *Beijing Television Service*
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Oct 90

[Announcer-read XINHUA news report; from the "National News Hookup" program]

[Text] An official from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said the following today in an interview with XINHUA regarding the Japanese Government's plan to send troops abroad:

The Japanese Diet is examining and discussing the UN Peace Cooperation Bill drafted by the Japanese Government. The focus of the bill is to overcome a ban that has been in effect for 45 years since the end of World War II; that is, Japan cannot send its troops abroad. This question has evoked complaints within Japan and aroused the concern of its Asian neighbors.

The aggressive war launched previously by the Japanese militarists brought grave calamities to the people of China and other Asian countries. This memory is still fresh in the minds of the people. Because of this, the question of sending Japanese troops abroad is a very sensitive issue both inside and outside Japan. The strong reaction to this act of the Japanese Government from the people of all Asian countries, including the Japanese people, is entirely reasonable.

The Chinese Government has repeatedly expressed the hope that the Japanese Government will give full consideration to these factors and handle this matter prudently. Otherwise, it will inevitably hurt the feelings of the people of all Asian countries and, in the end, will be to the disadvantage of Japan itself.

Japan Urged To Act 'Prudently'

OW2010155090 *Beijing XINHUA in English*
1526 GMT 20 Oct 90

["Chinese Foreign Ministry Official on Japan's Plan To Send Troops Abroad"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, October 20 (XINHUA)—A leading official of the Chinese Foreign Ministry made a statement today to XINHUA on reports that the Japanese Government is planning to send troops abroad.

The official said that the Japanese Diet is examining a decree on joining the U.N. Peace Co-operation Corps drafted by the Japanese Government. The bill proposes to break with a 45-year tradition (since the end of the Second World War) which forbade the sending of Japanese troops abroad.

This issue has aroused dissatisfaction in Japan itself and anxiety among its neighboring Asian countries, the official said.

The aggressive war launched by Japanese militarists in the past inflicted disasters upon the Chinese people and other peoples in Asia, he said, and this is still fresh in the minds of people today.

Therefore, Japan's dispatching of troops abroad is a very sensitive issue both in its own country and abroad. The strong reaction shown by the people of Asia, including the Japanese people, toward the Japanese Government is well justified, the official said.

The Chinese Government has repeatedly expressed the hope that the Japanese Government will take these factors into full consideration and act prudently. Otherwise, the feelings of the Asian people will be unavoidably hurt and it will eventually bring no good to Japan itself.

Editorial on Japan's Ambitions

HK2010064290 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese
20 Oct 90 p 2

[Editorial: "Japan Casts Greedy Eyes on Diaoyutai"]

[Text] The Japanese Foreign Ministry yesterday openly declared that the Diaoyutai Islands are part of Japanese territory. Time and again before that, the Japanese Self-Defense Forces had expelled from the islands Taiwan fishermen who harbored there. Last summer some Japanese right-wing organizations, in the name of "residents of Ishigakijima," applied to the Japanese authorities to build and fortify a beacon on Diaoyutai and increase its power and illumination. [sentence as published] The Japanese have more and more clearly exposed their ambition to annex Diaoyutai by repeated probing and creating a fait accompli.

This expansionist mentality by Japan is closely linked with its domestic and foreign policies.

Although the international situation is relaxing, and the Soviet Union has adopted a strategy of overall retreat and has withdrawn troops from East Europe and the Soviet-Chinese border, the Japanese cabinet is continuing to draw up its arms expansion plan for 1991-95, arguing that Japan needs to maintain high military spending "as international affairs are still affected by unreliable and unstable factors." At present, Japan's annual military spending is as high as \$29 billion and ranks only next to the United States and the Soviet Union. Japan is going to fix a four-percent growth rate for military spending for the next five years and, at the same time, it pledges to keep military spending no lower than one percent of its GNP. So Japan's military spending will continue to increase remarkably.

Modern warfare does not depend on the quantity of troops but the army's firepower and quantity of arms. The Japanese warships' fighting capacity now exceeds that of the U.S. Seventh Fleet and the whole British Navy. The fighting capacity of Japan's antisubmarine airplanes and its electronic warfare capacity are even greater than those of the United States. The number of Japanese fighter planes exceeds the total number of U.S.

airplanes deployed to defend the United States proper. In other words, Japan possesses more than 800 aircraft, and the guidance capability and (anti-interference ability) [fan zhi neng li 0646 0455 5174 0500] of their plane-to-ship missiles are even higher than their U.S. counterparts. Japan's F-5 fighter planes, supported by aircraft-refueling vehicles, can fight within a radius of as far as 1,000 nautical miles. In brief, Japan's military strength has exceeded what is needed for self defense.

Such a situation is due to the rise of right-wing forces in Japan. Some people, who have unremittently made militarist clamors, have shown great interest in, and have actively pushed for an increase, in military spending. Attempts to tamper with the history of Japanese aggression against China, and speeches in support of such attempts, have been reported from time to time. All these indicate that certain elements of the Japanese upper circles still have not sincerely felt regret for their aggressive activities during World War II.

The situation is getting tense in the Persian Gulf. Although the international community, including the United States, did not invite Japan to send troops, Japan has volunteered to do so because it is eager to revise its peace constitution promulgated after the war. Article Nine of the Japanese Constitution provides that Japan "shall not maintain any army, navy, air force, or other fighting forces; nor shall it recognize the state's right to engage in war." Nevertheless, the Japanese cabinet has passed a bill to dispatch troops to the Gulf, thus setting a precedent for Japan to enter a war. This decision has aroused strong opposition among the Japanese people. Opposition parties have sternly denounced the bill as a violation of the Constitution and a breach of the promise of no use of force in settling international conflicts, pointing out that this act will inevitably disturb Japan's neighbors.

There is a possibility of war in the Gulf. Once a war broke out and some Japanese troops "with limited arms" engaged in the battle, it would mean a breach of the ban and Japan's engagement in war would become a fait accompli. Then Japan would have the discretion to send troops abroad in the future, and the dispatch of troops "to defend its sovereignty over Diaoyutai" is conceivable.

The Japanese Foreign Ministry's "theory that Diaoyutai belongs to Japan" is extremely absurd. Hosts of historical documents have shown that Diaoyutai is a part of China's territory. It is an irrefutable fact that Diaoyutai, together with the island of Taiwan, was returned to China after the war. Both the Chinese Government and the Taiwan authorities have reiterated that Diaoyutai is a part of China's territory. At the moment, the Diaoyutai waters, situated northeast of Taiwan, are within Taiwan's defense zone. The Taiwan Strait's two shores should coordinate their stand, join forces to cope with external affairs, and support each other in defending China's sovereignty. When a nation splits, it is bound to be bullied by foreigners. Only when the two shores make

more frequent contacts, step up the reunification process, and work together to reinvigorate China, will the nation be more powerful in defending its sovereignty.

Article Assesses Recent Sino-Japanese Relations

HK2210092890 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
14 Oct 90 p 6

[Article by Dong Ming (0392 2494): "Lies Cannot Cover Up the Bloodstained Facts"]

[Text] A final historical conclusion was already reached long ago on the various disputes in the modern history of Sino-Japanese relations. The various atrocities of unparalleled savagery committed by the Japanese militarists during their invasion of China were also engraved forever on the pillar of disgrace in history. For the sake of maintaining friendship of generations between the two countries, the Chinese Government and people have always emphasized the need to look ahead and take that unfortunate phase of history as historical lessons. Past experience, if not forgotten, is a guide for the future. It is hoped that in the future Sino-Japanese relations similar incidents will never happen again.

It is a pity, however, there are always a handful of people in Japan who try in every possible way to distort history, whitewash the Japanese militarists' act of aggression against China, incite chauvinist sentiments, and hurt the Chinese people's feelings. What Shintaro Ishihara, the former Japanese minister of transport, said is a latest example. Recently, this man openly claimed to a magazine published in the United States that the Nanjing Massacre which shocked the country and the whole world "is a lie fabricated by the Chinese" and "China always intends to impair the image of Japan." He asserted: "People all say that Japan committed the massacre, but it is not true." It is astonishing that Mr. Ishihara made such irresponsible remarks contrary to historical facts. Evidently, he did not by any means make such absurd remarks out of ignorance of history; on the contrary, he made up lies with ulterior motives.

It is a serious question how to face historical facts. No serious politicians and historians will cover up facts written in blood with lies written in ink. Everyone knows that in those years, the Japanese militarists occupied more than half of China. They trampled on beautiful rivers and mountains of China, unscrupulously butchered the innocent, created mass graves and depopulated zones, and killed and injured 20 million Chinese. The Nanjing Massacre shocked the country and the whole world for the inhumanity of the invaders, and the Far East International Court-Martial also made solemn judgment of it. The massacre is proved by all the testimonies of the then witnesses, reports written by Western reporters, recollections of foreign missionaries, as well as those horrible photos turned over by Japanese soldiers and officials or kept by them for amusement. On 13 December 1937, upon occupying Nanjing, the Japanese invading troops began burning, killing, raping, and looting for six weeks. Wherever they went, mountains

and rivers were dyed with blood, and the sun and the moon turned pale. According to incomplete statistics concerning that massacre, 190,000 people were shot dead in groups and their bodies were destroyed; and 150,000 people were killed on different occasions and buried by charitable organizations. Thus, the total was as many as 300,000 people.

A total of 300,000 people were killed! This figure is not fabricated by China but a fact found out through thorough investigations. Historians, including many honest Japanese historians, have all given proof of the bloody massacre in Nanjing committed by the Japanese troops. It is a universally-acknowledged historical fact with the irrefutable and conclusive evidence of invaders. A total of 300,000 people were killed! This is not an ordinary figure but a silent condemnation on invaders piled up by bones of the dead, and an alarm for the common people sounded by the intuitive knowledge of the mankind. People still remember that even Hisao Taegae, the principal slaughterer who had a hand in commanding that massacre, hoped to mollify the hatred of the Chinese people for the Japanese invaders with his death. Many former Japanese soldiers involved in the invasion of China are also showing repentance and reproving themselves, and are beginning to atone for their crime of killing the Chinese people. On the contrary, as a member of the Diet, Mr. Shintaro Ishihara goes so far as to deny the fact of a massacre. Where on earth is his intuitive knowledge?

It is rather ridiculous that although it is obviously Ishihara himself who makes up lies, he imposes the label of making up lies on the Chinese people; although it is obviously he who has, by adopting an extremely frivolous attitude toward history and not hesitating to cover up facts with lies, sullied the honest image of the vast numbers of the Japanese nationals to squarely face history; he throws the foul water on the Chinese people who hold a consistent position of maintaining friendship between China and Japan, sorting out the Japanese people from the Japanese militarists, requiting ingratitude with kindness, and not squaring old accounts. Will he not feel ashamed for what he has done?

It is, after all, a handful of people in Japan who do their utmost to distort the history, prettify invasions, and advocate wars. Ishihara's views on history do not represent those of the vast numbers of Japanese nationals. In the Sino-Japanese Joint Declaration issued upon the normalization of Sino-Japanese relations, the Japanese Government indicates "it keenly feels responsible for the heavy losses of the Chinese people brought by Japan in the past wars, and expresses a deep introspection." The Japanese nationals stand for maintaining friendship between Japan and China and regard it as a starting point to face up to history and introspect wars in the past. Large numbers of Japanese have paid visits to "The Memorial Hall of the Countrymen Killed in the Nanjing Massacre by the Japanese Invaders." They all indicate they will take warning from history. To attain peace, one

should understand history, and facing up to history means facing up to the future.

It should be noted although only a handful of people who attempt to reverse the verdict upon the war of aggression and place obstacles in Sino-Japanese relations, we cannot shut our eyes to their intention of misleading the public and stirring up troubles. Here, we offer Mr. Ishihara a piece of advice: Do not think yourself so clever as to reverse history by telling bare-faced lies. Those who mock history will be mocked by history.

DPRK Ties Reaffirmed Despite Seoul Office

HK2210102090 Hong Kong AFP in English 1001 GMT 22 Oct 90

[Text] Beijing, Oct 22 (AFP)—China reaffirmed on Monday its traditional friendly relations with North Korea following a decision to exchange trade offices with Seoul.

"There has always been a traditional friendly relationship, mutual understanding and mutual trust between China and the DPRK (Democratic People's Republic of Korea)," a foreign ministry spokesman said by telephone.

The spokesman was responding to a question on the possible effects of the exchange of non-governmental trade offices, widely seen as a first step toward full diplomatic relations between South Korea and China.

China has been a traditional ally of communist North Korea, which sees South Korea as its arch enemy.

Under the terms of an agreement signed here Saturday, Beijing and Seoul will set up trade missions as soon as possible in the two capitals. The offices will be able to issue tourist and business visas.

The Chinese spokesman said the trade offices would contribute to economic and commercial exchanges between the two countries.

Bilateral trade was worth 3.2 billion dollars last year despite the absence of any official ties.

N., S. Korean Prime Ministerial Talks Viewed

HK1910122090 Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI in Chinese No 19, 1 Oct 90, pp 14-15

[Article by Han Ping (5060 1627): "An Important Event in the Process of Korea's Reunification"]

[Text] In the crisp season of autumn, inspiring news was received from the Korean peninsula: After 45 years of division and confrontation, the prime ministers of North and South Korea eventually walked to the negotiation table for the first time and held face-to-face talks on the issue of Korea's peaceful reunification. This was a good beginning that the Korean people had hoped to see for a long time.

On 4 September, DPRK Prime Minister Yon Hyong-muk led a seven-member delegation across the heavily-guarded Demilitarized Zone in Panmunjom and reached Seoul. There, they held the first round of "high-level North-South talks" with the ROK delegation headed by Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun. This attracted extensive attention in the international community.

The North-South Korean prime minister talks had been prepared for a long time but the eventual meeting was never easy. In January 1980, Yi Chong-ok, then prime minister of the DPRK, sent a letter to Sin Hyon-ko, then ROK prime minister, proposing that political consultations be held between political parties, social organizations, and the authorities from both sides; or, talks could just be held between the authorities of the two sides. From February to June 1980, representatives from both sides held nine rounds of working talks in Panmunjom to arrange the prime ministerial talks and agreement was reached on the time and venue. But the two sides still failed to hold the prime ministerial talks because they could not solve the differences over what subjects should be discussed and also because of the occurrence of the Kwangju Incident in the ROK. In November 1988, DPRK Prime Minister Yi Kun-mo sent a letter to Yi Hyon-chae, his counterpart in the South, once again proposing that high-level political and military talks be held between the two sides. After the South side agreed, eight rounds of vice ministerial-level preparatory talks were held between February 1989 and July 1990. During this period, because the ROK had arrested Father Mun Ik-hwan who had visited the North, and held a large-scale joint military exercise named "Team Spirit" with the United States, the talks were suspended twice. In July this year, after the dialogue was resumed, by making reciprocal concessions the two sides eventually reached an historic agreement to hold prime ministerial talks on 26 July.

In these talks, Yon Hyong-muk first proposed in his keynote speech that both sides agree to abide by three principles in the talks: First, the three principles of self-determination, peaceful reunification, and great national unity prescribed by the North-South Joint Statement issued 4 July 1972; second, national interests should be placed above the unilateral interests of one side; and third, neither side will do anything detrimental to the atmosphere or progress of the talks. He then put forward a six-point program for eliminating political confrontation and a nine-point program for eliminating economic confrontation when discussing the scheduled subject of "eliminating the political and military confrontation between the North and the South and realizing cooperation and exchanges in many fields." The contents of the six-point program are: 1) Stop mutual slandering and carry out political activities of advocating confrontation; 2) annul all laws and systems that go against national unity and reunification; 3) guarantee the freedom of the press to introduce the conditions of the other side and the freedom to believe in the other side's ideology; 4) remove the barriers between the two sides;

5) realize free contacts and exchanges between various political parties, organizations, and people in all social strata on the two sides; and 6) joint participation and cooperation on the international political stage. The contents of the nine-point program are: 1) Restrain military training and military exercises; 2) turn the Demilitarized Zone along the Military Demarcation Line into a peace zone; 3) adopt security measures to prevent the occurrence and expansion of accidental conflicts; 4) reduce the armed forces in stages; 5) stop qualitative renewal of existing military equipment; 6) exchange information about disarmament and arrange mutual verification; 7) turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone; 8) make joint efforts to prompt foreign troops to withdraw from the Korean peninsula; and 9) adopt measures to ensure disarmament and safeguard peace. The DPRK also proposed that a mutual nonaggression declaration be signed between the two sides and that a peace treaty also be concluded between Korea and the United States.

In the talks, the three issues that the DPRK saw as the most pressing matters of the moment were: 1) DPRK and ROK should jointly hold the seat when joining the United Nations; 2) ROK should stop its "Team Spirit" joint military exercises with the United States; and 3) such people as Mun Ik-hwan, Im Su-kyong, and Mun Kyu-hyon, who were arrested for visiting the DPRK, should be released.

In his keynote speech, ROK Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun put forward the "Program on the Basic Agreement on Improving South-North Relations," the "Program for Realizing Exchanges and Cooperation in Many Fields," the "Program on Establishing Political and Military Trust," and the "Program on Promoting Armaments Reduction Between the South and the North." In the eight-point "Program on the Basic Agreement on Improving South-North Relations," Kang proposed that before reunification, both sides mutually recognize and respect each other's systems, stop all actions slandering and vilifying the other side, and do not interfere in the other side's internal affairs. In the 10-point "Program on Realizing Exchanges and Cooperation in Many Fields," Kang proposed that both sides open their society for free travel, immediately allow people 60 years of age and over to visit their home villages, and bring about large-scale nationwide exchanges in the periods around such national festivals as the Spring Festival, the May Festival, and the Mid-Autumn Festival; reopen railroads and highways to traffic between the North and the South; set up a joint travel service; and establish an economic cooperation institution headed by deputy prime ministers from both sides in order to jointly develop resources and make joint investment. In the "Program for Building Up Political and Military Trust," Kang proposed that both sides open themselves to the other side's newspapers, radio and television broadcasts, and publications; set up permanent liaison offices in Pyongyang and Seoul; exchange visits between the military personnel of both sides; exchange military information and brief the other

side about military exercises; and set up a telephone hotline between military leaders on both sides. In the five-point "Program on Promoting the Armaments Reduction Between the South and the North," Kang proposed that the offensive-oriented military structure be changed into a defensive posture and arrangements be made for on-the-spot verification of the disarmament measures.

The contents of the programs by the two sides showed that they stressed different aspects. The North stressed political and military aspects and emphasized that the root cause of distrust between the two sides should first be removed before exchanges in other fields can be carried out smoothly. The South stressed exchange and cooperation and wanted to first carry out exchanges in various fields under the current political and military conditions. There were also common points between the programs despite these differences.

In the talks, the two sides agreed to continue their dialogue on the method of joining the United Nations and reached agreement on restoring talks between the Red Cross on the two sides. But no progress was made on other issues. Through the talks, however, the two sides could fully enunciate their own viewpoints and positions, increasing their mutual understanding. This in itself was an important development in Korea's North-South dialogue. A particularly noticeable fact was that on 6 September, when South Korean President No Tae-u met with Yon Hyong-muk, Prime Minister Yon Yuong-muk reportedly conveyed President Kim Il-song's regards to No Tae-u, and No Tae-u also asked the North Korean prime minister to convey a message to President Kim Il-song, hoping that the North-South top-level talks can be held as soon as possible. In addition, the good-humored and even-tempered manner, and the calm and sincere atmosphere, in the talks between the two sides also gave people a fresh impression.

The United States, Japan, Britain, France, and other Western countries, as well as the Soviet Union, all welcomed the talks. Both the North and South sides of Korea themselves also commented positively on the talks. DPRK Prime Minister Yon Hyong-muk said that the talks enabled the two sides to understand the opinions of the other side and this "laid a foundation for progress in future talks." When receiving Prime Minister Yon Hyong-muk on his return from Seoul, President Kim Il-song stressed that reunification is the greatest desire of the whole nation. It is thus necessary to create a new situation in promoting reunification as soon as possible and effectively strive to make progress in the North-South dialogue. In the ROK, public opinion described the talks as a "turning point" in South-North relations and said that No Tae-u's meeting with Yon Hyong-muk "realized an indirect summit meeting."

The North-South Korean prime ministerial talks were warmly welcomed by the Korean people. On 4 September, when Prime Minister Yon Hyong-muk and his delegation left Kaesong for Panmunjom, the residents of

Kaesong lined both sides of the street to bid them farewell. After the delegation entered the South side, from Munsan to Seoul, about 1 million ROK compatriots showed up to warmly welcome the North delegation. This fully showed that the entire Korean people ardently long for their motherland's independent and peaceful reunification and indicated that holding such talks complied with the trend of the times and the wishes of the people. "Dialogue is better than confrontation"—this has become the consensus of opinion shared by both the North and South sides of Korea.

Because Korea was divided for 45 years, it was impossible to solve all issues in a single round of talks. However, the talks were favorable to overcoming the estrangement between the two sides, easing the tense situation, and promoting the process of Korea's reunification. As long as both sides persist in carrying on the talks, and continue to show sincerity in the consultations, the prospects for Korea's peaceful reunification will certainly be bright. People hope that inspiring results will be achieved in the second round of the prime ministerial talks which will be held in mid-October in Pyongyang.

Jilin Friendship Delegation Leaves for DPRK

SK2210013690 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 21 Oct 90

[Text] At the invitation of the Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee in Chagang Province in the DPRK, a seven-member friendship delegation of Jilin Province, headed by Li Dezhu, member of the CPC Central Committee and vice governor of Jilin Province, and with Qian Bo, deputy commander of the Jilin Provincial Military District of the Chinese People's Liberation Army [PLA], as its deputy head, left Changchun on the evening of 21 October for Chagang Province in the DPRK via Jian outlet to attend the activities marking the 40th anniversary of the fight conducted by the Chinese People's volunteers in Korea, and to pay a friendly visit.

The Jilin Provincial friendship delegation consists of Wu Guangcai, alternate member of the Jilin Provincial CPC Committee and mayor of Jilin City; Liu Shubin, Standing Committee member of the provincial People's Congress; Zhu Xianying, deputy director of the provincial foreign affairs office; (Zhang Pingli), commander of the Tonghua military sub-district under the Jilin Provincial Military District of the PLA; and Cai Changqing, section chief of the provincial foreign affairs office.

Seeing the delegation off at the station on its departure from Changchun were Zhang Yueqi, vice governor of the province, (Zhang Mingchun), deputy political commissar of the Jilin Provincial Military District; (Zhang Hongwen), acting secretary general of the provincial government; (Yan Jiefan), director of the nationalities, overseas Chinese affairs, and foreign affairs committee under the provincial People's Congress; Yang Xuezhong,

deputy director of the provincial foreign affairs office; and responsible persons of departments concerned.

Southeast Asia & Pacific

Reportage on Singapore Prime Minister's Visit

Arrives in Urumqi 18 Oct

OW1810225290 Urumqi Xinjiang Television Network in Mandarin 1400 GMT 18 Oct 90

[From the "Xinjiang News" program]

[Text] Singaporean Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew and his wife, who are currently on a friendly visit to China, accompanied by Lin Zongtang, chairman of the Reception Committee and minister of Aeronautics and Astronautics Industry, arrived in Urumqi from Beijing by plane this afternoon to begin a friendly visit to our region. [Video shows a plane taxiing to a stop and Lee Kuan Yew, followed by Lin Zongtang, walking down the ramp to be greeted by Tomur Dawamat and his wife and regional Vice-Chairman Jin Yunhui. After receiving bouquets from two little girls, Lee Kuan Yew and his wife are guided to a waiting limousine]

Tomur Dawamat, chairman of the autonomous region, and his wife; Jin Yunhui, vice chairman of the autonomous region; Yusufu Aisha, mayor of Urumqi; and responsible persons of departments concerned greeted the Singaporean guests at the airport. Accompanying Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew on the visit were Dhanabalan, minister of national development; Wong Kan Seng, minister of foreign affairs and concurrently minister of community development; (Yang Ron Won), minister of financial affairs for financial diplomacy; and Abdullah, deputy speaker of the national assembly.

During their stay in our region, Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew and his entourage will visit and tour Urumqi, Kashi, and other areas.

Welcomed by Tomur Dawamat

OW1910225390 Urumqi Xinjiang Television Network in Mandarin 1400 GMT 19 Oct 90

[From the "Xinjiang News" program]

[Text] Yesterday evening, Tomur Dawamat, chairman of the autonomous region, and his wife cordially met with Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew and his wife, as well as principal members of the visiting delegation from Singapore, at the Kashi pavilion of the Hall of the People of Xinjiang. The meeting proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship. [Video shows Tomur Dawamat greeting Lee Luan Yew and other members of the Singapore delegation at the entrance to the meeting room. It then cuts to a scene of a reception room, showing closeup shots of Lee Kuan Yew and Tomur Dawamat, seated in armchairs, talking to each other.]

On behalf of the people of all nationalities of Xinjiang, Tomur Dawamat extended a warm welcome to Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew. He said: The establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Singapore has been the wish of the peoples of the two countries for many years. Xinjiang is very proud that Prime Minister Lee was able to come to Xinjiang during his first trip to China following the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. Xinjiang is an outlying district of China, in which 13 fraternal nationalities live. Under the leadership of the party Central Committee and the State Council, the political and economic situation in Xinjiang is very good. This year it reaped a bumper agricultural harvest for the 13th consecutive year. Its industrial production is developing steadily. The people's standard of living has improved considerably. While opening to the outside world, Xinjiang will accelerate construction by relying on science and technology and abundant resources.

In conclusion, he wished the prime minister and his delegation complete success in their visit to China.

On his own behalf and on behalf of his wife and other members of the visiting delegation, Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew expressed his thanks for the hospitality accorded him by Xinjiang. He wished the people of all nationalities in Xinjiang greater success in their various fields of work.

Jin Yunhui, vice chairman of the autonomous region, and functionaries of departments concerned were present during the meeting.

Tomur Dawamat also presented gifts to the guests and gave a banquet in honor of all members of the Singapore delegation. [Video shows Tomur Dawamat shaking hands with Lee Kuan Yew and his wife, both of whom are wearing Xinjiang moslem hats presented by Dawamat]

Before the meeting, Lee Kuan Yew, accompanied by Tomur Dawamat, Jin Yunhui, and other leaders, visited the Hall of the People of Xinjiang.

Visits Xinjiang Museum, Factory

OW2010224290 Urumqi Xinjiang Television Network
in Mandarin 1400 GMT 20 Oct 90

[Announcer-read video report; from the "Xinjiang News" program]

[Text] In the company of Tomur Dawamat, chairman of the Xinjiang Regional People's Government, and Lin Zhongtang, minister of aerospace industry, Premier Lee Kuan Yew, his wife, and their party visited the Xinjiang Museum, the Xinjiang Rug Factory, the Xinjiang Woolen Clothing Factory, and the Xinjiang Geology and Mining Exhibition Center yesterday, and heard reports about Xinjiang's history and handicraft production. [Video shows Lee Kuan Yew, accompanied by Chinese officials, touring an exhibition hall and examining a mummy and other historical relics on display. Video

then cuts to show Lee watching workers weaving rugs and a large carpet making machine in operation.]

Premier Lee Kuan Yew said, emotionally, that Xinjiang has a long history and rich natural resources. People of all nationalities in Xinjiang are hardworking and intelligent and they certainly will achieve great successes in their production and life in the future.

After visiting Kashi, Premier Lee Kuan Yew and his party will continue their visit, traveling to Gansu, Fujian, and Guanggong.

Arrives in Gansu Province

HK2210054390 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Oct 90

[Excerpts] Singaporean Prime Minister and his wife left Urumqi, Xinjiang, aboard an exclusive plane yesterday and arrived in Dunhuang of our province for a visit.

The national flags of China and Singapore were flying at Dunhuang Airport yesterday. A huge banner was also put up there which read: "Warmly Welcome His Excellency Singaporean Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew To Visit Dunhuang."

At 1215, Lee Kuan Yew's special plane landed at Dunhuang Airport. The moment he and his wife had descended the ramp, provincial Governor Jia Zhijie went over to them. They cordially shook hands and exchanged greetings. Two innocent, lively, and lovely children presented flowers to Lee Kuan Yew and his wife. [passage omitted]

After leaving the airport, Lee Kuan Yew and his wife, accompanied by provincial Governor Jia Zhijie and (Chen Qilin), general secretary of the provincial government office, went to Dunhuang Hotel, where they were to stay. [passage omitted]

Yesterday afternoon, Lee Kuan Yew and his wife, accompanied by Jia Zhijie, visited the Mogao Grottoes of Dunhuang. After the tour, Governor Jia Zhijie gave the distinguished guests from Singapore a brief account of the conditions of our province.

(Duan Wenjie), director of the Dunhuang Research Institute, presented Lee Kuan Yew and his wife with a souvenir on behalf of the institute. Lee Kuan Yew wrote something to mark this visit, one sentence of which read: "A great past will bring a bright future."

In the evening, provincial Governor Jia Zhijie entertained Lee Kuan Yew and his party.

Tours Sights in Gansu

OW2110214290 Beijing XINHUA in English
1537 GMT 21 Oct 90

[Text] Lanzhou, October 21 (XINHUA)—Singaporean Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew and his entourage were warmly welcomed during their two-day sightseeing of

northwest China's Dunhuang City, where Buddhist statues, frescoes and valuable manuscripts were contained in caves dating from 366 A.D.

During their three-hour visit to the Mogao grottoes, Lee said that he came here from afar just for a look of these world-known grottoes.

With great interest and in high spirit, Lee listened to the introductions about the artistry of the paintings drawn from 386 A.D. to 960 A.D. in some 10 caves. He was fascinated by the stories, histories and legends about these frescoes.

Nowadays more than 490 caves are well preserved in Dunhuang, which is located on the old Silk Road.

The Singaporean prime minister wrote on the autograph book that a great past foresees a glorious future. From the Silk Road towards a modern world of mutual exchanges and common prosperity.

Lee and his entourage also visited scenic spots where they could hear the roaring of the sand mountains and could feel the magnificence of desert.

Lee was here from Urumqi, the capital of Xinjiang, by a special plane yesterday. They were given a dinner by the governor of Gansu Province.

Reportage on Vanuatu President Timakata's Visit

Talks With Li Peng

OW1910130090 Beijing XINHUA in English
1245 GMT 19 Oct 90

[Text] Beijing, October 19 (XINHUA)—Chinese Premier Li Peng held talks with president of the Republic of Vanuatu Frederick Karlomana Timakata here this afternoon.

A Chinese Foreign Ministry official said both sides exchanged views on furthering China-Vanuatu economic co-operation.

Li said China is happy about the recent developments in its relations with many South Pacific countries.

Vanuatu is a small South Pacific country which won its independence in 1980.

Li said China holds that all countries, big or small, strong or weak, can make their contributions to the peace and development of the world.

Timakata said his government and people are satisfied with the smooth development of the two countries' relations since they established diplomatic relations in 1982.

Mentioning Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Liu Huaqiu's participation in Vanuatu's celebrations for its tenth anniversary of independence in July and August this

year, Timakata said this showed that China respects the sovereignty of a small country like Vanuatu.

The Vanuatu president briefed the Chinese premier on his country's foreign and domestic policies.

He reiterated that China has the ability to solve all its problems, and that there is only one China, namely, the People's Republic of China, and Taiwan is a part of it.

Meets Yang Shangkun

OW1910141190 Beijing XINHUA in English
1300 GMT 19 Oct 90

[Text] Beijing, October 19 (XINHUA)—Chinese President Yang Shangkun said today that the growth of friendly relations between China and countries in South Pacific region will promote stability and development in the region.

He made the remarks here this morning during a meeting with Frederick Karlomana Timakata, president of Vanuatu.

A Chinese Foreign Ministry official quoted Yang as saying that China sincerely hopes to further develop friendly relations with South Pacific nations which have established diplomatic ties with China. China is also willing to establish friendly relations of equality and mutual benefit with those countries in the region which have no diplomatic ties with China on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence.

Yang said that since China and Vanuatu established diplomatic ties in 1982, the political, economic and cultural relations between the two countries have been enhanced.

China maintains an independent foreign policy of peace, opposes hegemony and power politics, and contributes to maintaining world peace, Yang said.

It is China's consistent view that all nations, small or large, strong or weak, should be treated equally, he said.

Concerning the domestic situation, Yang Shangkun said that China has gone through a difficult period, but the period is over. The Chinese Government has done effective work and China is promising.

The Chinese president also briefed his guests on China's principled stand on the Gulf crisis and its views concerning a settlement of the Gulf issue.

President Timakata said the Vanuatu Government shares an identical view with China on the Gulf issue.

He said the Vanuatu Government and people value the friendly relations between the two countries. The exchange of the visits between high-ranking officials will promote relations to a new level.

During the meeting, President Timakata offered his plan for developing economic co-operation between Vanuatu and China.

Before the meeting, President Yang Shangkun presided over a welcoming ceremony for President Timakata.

Leaves Beijing for Xian

OW2110081090 Beijing XINHUA in English
0724 GMT 21 Oct 90

[Text] Beijing, Oct 21 (XINHUA)—F.K. Timakata, visiting president of Vanuatu, left here at noon for the cities of Xian, Shanghai, Haikou and Guangzhou.

Chinese President Yang Shangkun earlier in the morning went to the Diaoyutai State Guesthouse to say goodbye to Timakata. He said to Timakata, "although your visit is very brief, it is very successful."

Timakata said he enjoyed his current tour very much and it had achieved the expected goals. It served as a milestone in the future development of relations between the two nations and the two peoples, he added.

Timakata arrived here October 18 on a state visit to China as Yang's guest and is scheduled to leave China October 28.

Australian Minister Notes Positive Developments

OW2010080290 Beijing XINHUA in English
0704 GMT 20 Oct 90

[Text] Canberra, October 20 (XINHUA)—Australian Foreign Minister Gareth Evans said his government has noticed positive developments in China and will continue to push forward the momentum of the normalization of relations between Australia and China.

Evans made the remark during an official call the new Chinese Ambassador to Australia Shi Chunlai paid him on Friday.

He also spoke highly of China's critical role in seeking the settlement of the Cambodia conflict.

Shi Chunlai briefed Evans on the healthy development of China's political and economic situation and the stability in the country.

Both China and Australia belong to the Asia-Pacific region and they share similar views on many important

regional and global issues, so there is the basis for the two countries to further their relations, the Chinese ambassador said.

Australian Agricultural Delegation Visits

HK1810035290 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
18 Oct 90 p 2

[By staff reporter Wu Yunhe]

[Text] An Australian government agricultural delegation arrived in Beijing yesterday from Canberra to expand co-operative projects with the Chinese Government.

It is the largest governmental delegation to arrive since June last year, and the members attended the fourth session of the China-Australia Joint Agricultural Commission in the State Guest House in Beijing yesterday.

Brian Hill, head of the 10-member delegation and the Deputy Secretary of the Department of Primary Industry and Energy (CPIE), is expected to sign an agreement with his counterpart Liu Jiang on behalf of both governments during the two-day meeting.

The agreement is expected to involve around 12 agricultural technical exchange projects which are scheduled to be carried out during the next two years, according to China's Ministry of Agriculture.

This co-operation could involve aspects as wide-ranging as wool and meat processing, crop breeding research, dryland farming and pig and chicken production, said an official with the Ministry of Agriculture.

China's Vice-Minister of Agriculture, Liu Jiang, who attended the meeting yesterday, expressed an interest in further expanding Sino-Australian co-operation in animal husbandry.

He said that one of the key tasks for developing China's agriculture is to boost livestock production in order to improve people's diet.

Liu said, "Australia is noted for her wheat production and exports. So, we may carry out technical exchanges and co-operation with seed resources in the two countries so as to develop hybrid varieties."

The vice-minister suggested that both sides should also strengthen their co-operations in agro-bio-technology and animal inspection.

Liu said that Sino-Australian agricultural technical co-operation had achieved fruitful results thanks to the establishment of the China-Australia Joint Agricultural Commission six years ago in Canberra.

During the past six years, at least 50 co-operative projects had been set up in accordance with the agreements signed during the past three sessions of the commission.

The Deputy Secretary of DPIE Brian Hill said, "We have noticed that China is a reliable agricultural co-operative partner. Currently, these Sino-Australian co-operative projects have been carried out smoothly."

Hill hopes the Sino-Australian agricultural technical exchange can be further promoted.

Sub-Saharan Africa

OAU Chief Interviewed on Departure for PRC

OW2210074190 Beijing XINHUA in English
0714 GMT 22 Oct 90

[Text] Addis Ababa, Oct 21 (XINHUA)—Secretary General of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) Salim Ahmed Salim left here today for a five-day visit to China.

Before his departure, Salim told XINHUA at the airport that the profound relations between China and African countries date back to decades ago.

China has always supported the African liberation struggle and provided economic and technical assistance to many African countries, while African countries understood and supported the struggle waged by China, Salim said.

Noting the changing situation in the world, he stressed the importance of increasing South-South cooperation, saying China is the "pillar of strength" in the Third World.

Asked in what fields the OAU, as an African continental organization, will enhance its cooperation with China, Salim said that the OAU is now focusing on the integration of African and inter-African cooperation to get rid of poverty and backwardness.

In these areas, China's experience is "crucial," he said.

OAU-China cooperation can also serve as an example to translate South-South cooperation into concrete action, he added.

Qian Zhengying Meets Angolan President's Widow

OW2010074890 Beijing XINHUA in English
0717 GMT 20 Oct 90

[Text] Beijing, Oct 20 (XINHUA)—Qian Zhengying, vice chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, met Maria Eugénia Neto, widow of former Angolan President Agostinho Neto, at the Great Hall of the People this morning.

The visitor is here as guest of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

West Europe

NPC Spokesman Confirms Wan Li To Visit UK

HK2210084090 Hong Kong AFP in English 0826 GMT
22 Oct 90

[Text] Beijing, Oct 22 (AFP)—Wan Li, the president of China's National People's Congress (NPC), will visit Britain before the end of the year, NPC standing committee spokesman Zhou Changkui said Monday.

Mr. Wan will travel to London at the invitation of the British parliament, though the exact date and itinerary have yet to be fixed, he told a press conference.

A British government spokesman said on Saturday that Mr. Wan would arrive in London in the second half of November for talks on the future of Hong Kong and would meet Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

The spokesman added that the invitation for the visit was issued by the Sino-British Joint Liaison Group charged with overseeing the handover of Hong Kong to China in 1997.

Mr. Wan would become the most senior Chinese leader to visit the West since the crushing of the pro-democracy movement in the Chinese capital in June last year.

Francis Maude, then the British Minister of State with special responsibility for Hong Kong, was in the Chinese capital at the end of July for three days of talks aimed at reopening high-level bilateral contacts concerning the British colony.

He was the first minister from a member country of the European Economic Community to visit China since the massacre.

The first delegation of British MP's [members of Parliament] to visit China since the massacre left London on Sunday. The four British MP's, including former Liberal Party leader Sir David Steele, are on a 10-day tour of China and Hong Kong.

NPC Official Meets Turkish Visitors

OW2210095490 Beijing XINHUA in English
0814 GMT 22 Oct 90

[Text] Beijing, October 22 (XINHUA)—Vice Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress [NPC] Seyyidin Aze met a delegation from Turkey's Promotion Foundation led by its President Kemal Baytas here this afternoon.

The Turkish Foundation is a non-governmental organization to promote understanding between Turkey and the rest of the world.

The visitors are scheduled to visit Hangzhou and Guangzhou.

Shanghai's Zhu Rongji Meets French Guests

*OW2110030790 Shanghai Voice of Pujiang
in Manadrin to Taiwan 1000 GMT 18 Oct 90*

[Text] Shanghai Mayor Zhu Rongji had a cordial meeting with a delegation from the Rhone-Alpes region in France, which was led by (Alan Mayou). The meeting took place at the New Jinjiang Guesthouse on the morning of 17 October.

The Rhone-Alpes region has continued its exchange with Shanghai since the establishment of substantive friendly ties between the region and the municipality in 1986. During the current visit to Shanghai at the invitation of

the municipal people's government, the French delegation will discuss further cooperation in agricultural, scientific, technological, and cultural fields with Shanghai's relevant departments.

Zhu Rongji extended a warm welcome to the French delegation's visit, and expressed his hope for continuous expansion of bilateral friendly relations.

The French delegation leader said that Rhone-Alpes has conducted extensive cooperation with Shanghai and scored remarkable results in economic and technological cooperation. Rhone-Alpes strongly hopes to further promote cooperative relations with Shanghai. He spoke highly of the magnificent plan to open up and develop Pudong and expressed the hope that it will be carried out smoothly.

Political & Social**NPC Standing Committee Plans Meeting 25 Oct**

OW2210092590 Beijing XINHUA in English
0908 GMT 22 Oct 90

[Text] Beijing, October 22 (XINHUA)—The 16th meeting of the Seventh National People's Congress (NPC) Standing Committee will be held here beginning October 25.

Zhou Chengkui, a spokesman from the General Office of the NPC Standing Committee, told a news briefing today that during the six-day meeting legislators will examine the draft of regulations of the People's Republic of China on consular privileges and immunity, the draft law on safeguarding the legal rights of the handicapped, the draft resolution of the NPC Standing Committee on banning drug abuse, and the draft decisions of the NPC Standing Committee on punishing criminals who have engaged in smuggling, producing, selling and spreading pornographic items.

The meeting will hear a report on China's agriculture by Vice Premier Tian Jiyun.

The NPC Standing Committee members are expected to examine reports on resolutions from the Law Committee, the Financial and Economic Committee, and the Education, Science, Culture and Public Health Committee submitted by the Presidium of the Third Session of the Seventh National People's Congress.

Chen Xitong Chairs Asia Committee Plenum

OW2110041390 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1600 GMT 16 Oct 90

[By reporters Li Hepu (2621 6320 2528) and Li Li (2621 5461)]

[Text] Beijing, 16 Oct (XINHUA)—The Sixth Plenary Session of the 11th Asian Games Organizing Committee was held in Beijing today [16 October]. Executive Chairman Wu Shaozu delivered a work report by the Organizing Committee.

Chen Xitong, chairman of the Asian Games Organizing Committee, chaired and spoke at the meeting. He said: The 11th Asian Games came to a safe, smooth, splendid, and successful ending. While earnestly summarizing its great significance and the spiritual wealth it has bestowed us, i.e., the Asian Games spirit, we should make an effort to identify shortcomings so we can create better conditions for sponsoring the Olympic Games in the future.

Chen Xitong said: The success of the Asian Games explains the high prestige the CPC enjoys among the masses. As soon as the party Central Committee issued the call, people all over the country responded unanimously, while all trades and professions made their share of contributions. As a result, the call was carried out

without impediment. After General Secretary Jiang Zemin lit the first torch, a total of 180 million throughout the country took part in the torch light relay. With the party's leadership and the people's support, we will succeed in whatever task we undertake. The success of the Asian Games also shows that socialism conforms to the reality in China and is capable of rallying all forces to work in unison. That we have been able to prepare and successfully sponsor the grand gathering on such a large scale fully demonstrates the superiority of the socialist system, as well as the bright future and great hopes of our country and people. All trades and professions should propagate the Asian Games spirit, adhere to the socialist road, persist in reforms and opening up, and promote the building of two civilizations, thereby making still greater contributions to achieving the second-phase strategic goal of socialist construction.

In his report, Wu Shaozu made a preliminary summary of the work of the Asian Games. He said: The 11th Asian Games are a historic success, with unprecedented numbers of delegations and athletes participating in the largest number of events, the broadest distribution of countries and regions, and the unparalleled high level of performance. The Beijing Asian Games will go down in history with its brilliant performance and far-reaching influence.

Wu Shaozu said: All central departments, People's Liberation Army [PLA] units, and provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities have vigorously supported the Asian Games. Under the slogan that "we should contribute to the Asian Games, which will add luster to our country," the people across the country mobilized to form tremendous spiritual and material forces. Such a large-scale mobilization, struggle, and cooperation has been rarely seen in China in recent years.

Wu Shaozu said: Chinese athletes have reaped harvests in both athletic performance and spiritual civilization construction at the Asian Games, fulfilling or overfulfilling the targeted records of various events at the Asian Games. With the success achieved at the 11th Asian Games, the large numbers of athletes, coaches, and physical cultural workers should never relax their efforts and should continue to work hard to scale new heights at the 1992 Olympic Games in Barcelona, the 1996 Olympic Games in Atlanta, and the 2000 Olympic Games in China, if possible.

On the work to review the Asian Games, Wu Shaozu said: It is necessary to do a good job in summarizing the work and dismantling personnel in an orderly manner. All departments under the Organizing Committee should make an inventory and accept auditing of funds and articles that have been entered into accounts so as to successfully wind up the work of the Organizing Committee.

On behalf of the Organizing Committee, Zhang Baifa thanked countless unsung heroes for their contributions to the games.

Veteran sports workers Rong Gaotang and Huang Zhong, Qinhuangdao City Mayor Ding Wenbin, and Deputy Director Zhou Wenyuan of the Chinese PLA General Political Department also spoke at the meeting.

Chen Xitong Praises Achievements of Asian Games

OW2010051490 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1604 GMT 18 Oct 90

[By reporter Luo Xiaolu (5012 2556 6424)]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 18 Oct (XINHUA)—Blue sky, bright sun, colorful flags, and fresh flowers. Heralded by crescendos of music played by young pioneers and cheers of "long live the motherland!" by cheerleaders of the Asian Games, Beijing Municipality held a review of the 11th Asian Games today.

Attending the meeting were more than 6,000 representatives of all fronts in the capital that made contributions to the Asian Games.

In his speech entitled "Vigorously Promoting the Spirit of the Beijing Asian Games and Building An Even More Beautiful Capital," Mayor Chen Xitong made an initial summary of the games.

Chen Xitong said: The Asian Games have greatly invigorated the patriotic passion and revolutionary spirit of all nationalities across the country; demonstrated the political stability and social security in China; illustrated the comprehensive national power, vitality, and great potential of the socialist motherland; and proved the confidence and cohesive force of the Chinese nation. The games have been recorded in the annals of history for excellent sports achievements unprecedented in previous Asian Games. In addition, we have achieved world recognition in political affairs, friendly contacts with the outside world, science, technology, and cultural and economic construction. The people of all countries in the world highly praised the success of the Asian Games, whose profound influence will be fully seen in the future. [passage omitted]

At the meeting, Chen Xitong announced: The Beijing Municipal CPC Committee and the Beijing Municipal Government have decided that from now on it is necessary to promote the spirit of the Beijing Asian Games, popularize the work level of the games, and strive to realize the goals of a four-fold increase in economic growth by the year 2000 and winning the right to sponsor the Olympics in Beijing.

The municipal committee and government urge everyone to pay attention to the following tasks:

(1) All departments and units should mobilize the people and combine all forces to launch a summing-up campaign. We should organize the masses to stress in various forms the many achievements in all respects of the Asian

Games. We should stress the successful experiences of the games and the inspiration drawn from these experiences. We should express the personal experience and understanding in participating in the work of the Asian Games. We should stress the advanced models and their deeds during the games. By doing so, we can turn the summing-up meeting into a self-education and self-promotion process in which advanced persons, deeds, and real effects can be seen. During this summing-up campaign, we should notice the advanced persons and their deeds, as well as the shortcomings of the games. While summing up our experience, we should commend advanced persons and establish their examples. The commendation activities should be practical, solemn, and simple. The emphasis should be on spiritual encouragement. We should resolutely avoid extravagances and waste.

(2) We should continue to launch more extensive, thoroughgoing, and effective activities in propaganda and education by utilizing the many results of the Asian Games. By showing millions upon millions of concrete, active, and touching facts, we should guide people of all nationalities in the city to further consolidate and promote the confidence and pride of the Chinese nation, which has been invigorated already, to further promote and deepen the recognition of socialist advantages; to completely eliminate the ideological influence of national nihilism and passive attitude of a national inferiority complex; to strengthen socialist belief with one heart and one mind; and to promote the reform, opening to the outside world, and socialist modernization.

Party committees, governments at all levels, various social groups, all departments, and all units, particularly such departments as television, radio, the press, and publications, should utilize various vivid and effective forms to launch a propaganda drive as soon as possible in a selective manner and with diverse angles and contents. We should create a strong public opinion of promoting the spirit of the Asian Games in the whole society and popularizing the work level of the Asian Games so as to let the spirit, style, and work style of the Asian Games take deep root among the hearts of people of all nationalities and exist and bear fruit for a long time on all fronts in the building of the capital. [passage omitted]

(3) The promotion of the Asian Games spirit should closely integrate with the present economic development, the building of clean and arduous government, and the democratic legal system.

(4) All localities and departments should formulate concrete plans for promoting the spirit of the Asian Games in the light of their real conditions. The work should be well arranged and executed systematically and selectively, and inspected regularly in order to achieve results.

Song Ping Addresses Noncommunist Cadres*OW2010015190 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1000 GMT 19 Oct 90*

[By reporter He Ping [0149 1627]]

[Text] Beijing, 19 Oct (XINHUA)—During a discussion meeting today with noncommunist leading cadres attending a workshop, Song Ping, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, pointed out that participation in government work by democratic parties and people without party affiliation is an important factor in the efforts to adhere to and improve multiparty cooperation and the political consultation system under the leadership of the Communist Party of China; it is also a vital component in the construction of a socialist democracy.

The discussion meeting was held at the Huaiyuan Pavilion in Zhongnanhai. Ding Guangen, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, presided over and spoke at the meeting. Responsible persons of the Organization Department and the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee also attended the meeting.

During the discussion meeting, Han Nanpeng, vice governor of Hubei Province who is without party affiliation; Pan Beilei, vice minister of light industry and a member of the Jiusan Society; Zhang Huaixi, vice mayor of Wuxi City in Jiangsu and a member of the China Association for Promoting Democracy; Wu Mingxi, vice mayor of Dalian City in Liaoning Province who is without party affiliation; Gu Huamin, deputy director of the Guangdong Provincial Office in Charge of Overseas Chinese Affairs and a member of the China Zhi Gong Dang; Zhou Tienong, vice mayor of Tsitsihar City in Heilongjiang Province who is without party affiliation; Liang Yunong, vice mayor of Liuzhou City in Guangxi who is without party affiliation; and Jiaxigetu, vice president of the Inner Mongolia Teachers College who is without party affiliation, all discussed freely their personal experience in attending the workshop. They said that through studies and research they had gained a better understanding of the CPC's theory and practice regarding united front work in the new period, and that they had deepened their comprehension of the status of the system of multiparty cooperation under the leadership of the CPC and the role it plays in promoting political restructuring the construction of socialist democracy in China, thereby gaining a clearer picture of the responsibility of noncommunist leading cadres in building a socialist democracy with Chinese characteristics. They noted that further improvement of the multiparty cooperation system under the leadership of the CPC has placed more requirements on the noncommunist leading cadres working in government departments at various levels. Noncommunist cadres should strive to improve themselves by raising their political consciousness and professional skills in order to adapt to the needs of the developing situation.

After listening to their speeches, Song Ping said: The United Front is one of the three principal magic weapons for the Chinese revolution. Our party has always attached importance to united front work. It did so during the war years and also during the period of construction. The party Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin as the core has given special importance to united front work in the new period, and further strengthened the party's leadership over this work; it has adopted, and is adopting, a series of measures to consolidate and develop the system of multiparty cooperation and political consultation under the leadership of the CPC.

He said: There are many talented persons among members of the various democratic parties and people without party affiliation. Promoting them to government leading posts at various levels has great significance because it enables the ruling party to hear opinions from various sources, to pool wisdom, and to make decisions in a democratic and scientific way. They must be given functions and powers so that they can really play their role in participating in government work. This requires that leaders at all levels should fully trust and warmly support noncommunist leading cadres, treat them with sincerity, closely cooperate with them, show concern for them, and take the initiative helping them solve their problems.

Finally, Song Ping hoped that noncommunist leading cadres would further strengthen their sense of historical duty and mission, and adhere to the leadership of the CPC and the socialist road at all times and under all circumstances. They should cooperate in unity, help one another, constantly raise their ideological and political level as well as their organizing and leadership capacity in work, and strive to build socialism with Chinese characteristics.

Entrusted by the Organization Department and the United Front Department of the CPC Central Committee, the Central Socialist Academy organized the current workshop. Attending the workshop were noncommunist leading cadres at and above the departmental, bureau, and prefectural (city) level from some provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government and from the various ministries and commissions of the central state organs. The workshop opened 15 September and will close on 20 October.

National CPPCC Vice Chairman Inspects Jilin*SK2110071490 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 20 Oct 90*

[Text] Ismail Amat, vice chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] and minister of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, arrived in our province on 13 October. That evening, leading comrades,

including He Zhukang, Wang Zhongyu, Liu Yunzhao, Li Dezhu, and Jin Minghan, went to the hotel to meet with him.

During his stay in our province, Vice Chairman Ismail Amat was accompanied by Comrade Li Dezhu while inspecting Tonghua, Yanji, Longjing, Hunchun, and Tumen Cities. He visited plants, schools, homes for the aged, the youth palace, nurseries, and foreign export outlets, called on some households of peasants, and laid a wreath at the memorial to Comrade Zhu Dehai. He also watched a large-scale folk song and dance drama: "The Story of Chunxiang."

In Yanji City, Vice Chairman Ismail Amat also met with responsible comrades of the nationalities affairs commissions of various cities and counties in Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture, and heard a work report given by a responsible comrade of the prefectural people's government. He said: Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture has witnessed political and social stability and a vigorous economic situation. Its cultural and educational undertakings are well developed. It is marked by national unity and a strong (?national defense). Its situation has been good. It has left a very good impression on me wherever I have visited.

On the afternoon of 20 October, Wang Zhongyu, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and provincial governor; Liu Yunzhao, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee; and Vice Governor Li Dezhu held talks with Vice Chairman Ismail Amat. He left Changchun for Beijing on the evening of 20 October.

Further on Qiao Shi Inspection of Hubei

HK1910125390 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 16 Oct 90

[Excerpts] While making an inspection tour in Dawu, Hongan, Macheng, Luotian, and Yingshan counties of the Dabieshan area in our province, Qiao Shi, member of the Political Bureau Standing Committee of the CPC Central Committee, pointed out: Thanks to the efforts exerted over the past few years, great achievements have been made in the work of supporting the poor and promoting development in the Dabieshan area. Getting rid of poverty and enriching the people, however, is a long-term task. As long as we resolutely implement the line and various guiding principles and policies adopted since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, continue to carry forward the revolutionary tradition of self-reliance and hard struggle, and persist in doing our work unremittingly, we can do a good job in promoting the construction in the poor mountain area.

On 10-14 October, accompanied by provincial party secretary Guan Guangfu, Qiao Shi listened to work reports presented by the relevant prefectural, county, and city CPC committees. He went down to the field and

visited peasant households, factories, and mines to conduct investigations and studies. He had cordial talks with cadres, workers, peasants, and Red Army veterans. [passage omitted]

While talking about the present economic situation, Qiao Shi pointed out: In assessing the present economic situation, we must pay attention to the following aspects. First, the guiding principle of economic improvement and rectification adopted by the Third Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee has been implemented for more than two years. We have achieved marked results in implementing it over the past two years. A noteworthy point is that inflation has been effectively curbed, and that commodity prices are stable. The economic situation is stable as a whole. It is taking a turn for the better. Second, the present economic situation is still comparatively grave, and we are still encountering numerous difficulties. With regard to some problems, we have not yet fully gotten a good grasp of them. It is necessary for us to adopt forceful measures to further enliven our economy. The CPC Central Committee and the State Council have adopted a series of measures since the beginning of this year, and some achievements have been made in this regard. Ours is a big country. A process is needed to truly solve our problems. In the meantime, we should also realize that difficulties can also do us good. Under difficult conditions, our cadres, enterprises, and CPC committees at all levels can steel themselves. [passage omitted]

Qiao Shi is concerned with the stability of the rural policies. He said: There are many policies for the rural area, but the basic one is the contracted responsibility system based on the household. At the present stage, it is the most effective in arousing peasants' enthusiasm in production. It is inappropriate to say that the potentials of our responsibility system have been fully tapped. Instead of harming our responsibility system, it must be perfected. Peasants are worried about the changes in our policies. The first thing they are worried about is the changes in the contracted responsibility system based on the household. We must never waver in this regard. Anyone who wavers is bound to commit mistakes. Comrades who are responsible for rural work must pay particular attention to it.

During his inspection tour, Qiao Shi fully affirmed the achievements made by various cities and counties in Dabieshan area in supporting the poor and promoting development. He said: Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and the drive of supporting the poor which was started in 1985 in particular, the development of the Dabieshan area has been comparatively fast. A number of former poor households have solved the problem of having enough food to eat and enough clothing to wear. If they persist in so doing for a long time, they will achieve still better results. [passage omitted]

Qiao Shi said: In the past, in the course of supporting the poor, we focused more attention on providing money

and clothing. It was necessary to do so, and certain results had been achieved. Due to the lack of a policy of supporting the poor through developing themselves, however, it was still difficult to change the situation of poverty despite money spent. In 1985, the central authorities formulated the policy of supporting the poor through developing themselves. Comparatively marked results have been achieved over the past few years. It is necessary for mountain area to promote comprehensive economic development, and learn from the experiences of other parts of the country. But they must base themselves on local resources, and proceed from their own practical conditions. They must on no account compare themselves with big cities and coastal developed areas, because the conditions in the mountain area are poor. It is difficult for them to start with such foundation. They will suffer if they forget their own peculiarities, lose contact with reality, or aim too high.

He added: Although the Dabieshan area has scored great success in the work of supporting the poor and promoting development, it must not rest contently with its achievements. If peasant households which have solved the problem of having enough food to eat and clothing to wear fail to consolidate their achievements, they might possibly become poor again. At present, peasant households which have not solved the problem of having enough food to eat and clothing to wear are facing even greater difficulties. It is necessary for party committees and governments at all levels, and the broad masses of party members and cadres, to persist in doing well the work of supporting the poor.

He continued: The Dabieshan area has a glorious revolutionary tradition. During the years of revolutionary wars, they made great contributions to the cause of liberation of the Chinese people. It is our duty to promote well construction in this area. Carrying forward the revolutionary spirit from revolutionaries of the older generation and adopting a style of the new Long March, we must stick to the orientation of reform and opening up, self-reliance, and hard struggle. We must mobilize and lead the masses to carry our work forward through to the end for a long time. We stand a very good chance of success in getting rid of poverty, becoming rich, and gradually achieving a relatively comfortable standard of living. [passage omitted]

Qiao Shi stressed: Practice has proved that the line, guiding principles, and policies adopted since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee are correct. They have brought great changes to the whole country. The achievements made in developing the Dabieshan area have also proved this. In the course of stressing that the policy of supporting the poor remains unchanged, we must understand that we must continue to firmly and unswervingly implement a series of line, guiding principles and policies adopted since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. To ensure our development in the future, we must continue to proceed along the path of reform and opening up.

He emphasized: Without sticking to reform and opening up, there will be no solution for China's economic problems. Despite numerous difficulties in our economic work, we must firmly and unswervingly stick to the road. Otherwise, it will be impossible for China's urban and rural areas to become rich. [passage omitted]

Qiao Shi showed great concern for the building of grassroots party organizations. He said: In factories, countryside, and other units, the building of grassroots party organizations is very important. We have talked a lot about this issue in recent years. The problem now is how to solve it. We must allocate well leading bodies. We must select those who can truly work for the people to become secretaries of party committees, or party branches at grassroots levels. Working conditions in poor mountain areas are harder than those in plains and cities. Compared with conditions in those years, however, when the Red Army was making revolution and the Long March was carried out, the present difficulties are nothing. If we work with the spirit of our revolutionaries of the older generation, matters can be easily handled. Under such prerequisites, we strengthen the building of the party, promote a clean and honest administration, fight corruption, do a good job in comprehensively straightening out social order, and maintain a political situation of stability and unity to speed up the work of supporting the poor and promoting development in the Dabieshan area. [passage omitted]

Tian Qiyu, member of the provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee, and responsible comrades from Xiaogan and Huanggang prefectural party committees also accompanied Comrade Qiao Shi in his inspection tour.

Recent Developments in Literary Circles Viewed

HK1610141890 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese
14 Oct 90 p 8

[Article by staff reporter Chung Yun-ching (6945 5686 2532): "Gao Zhanxiang on Recent Development in Mainland's Literary Circles"]

[Text] The Spirit of Yanan Is Still Applicable

China's Vice Minister of Culture Gao Zhanxiang led 18 principal actors and actresses of the China Beijing Opera Art Troupe to Hong Kong last Friday, to make final preparations for a performance due to be held this week. This is Gao's first visit to Hong Kong. At yesterday's news conference, he briefed on China mainland's recent policy toward literature and art and intellectuals.

This year is the 48th anniversary of the Talks at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art. Cultural institutions on the mainland have held numerous forums and commemorative activities in the past several months. Gao Zhanxiang held: The basic spirit of the Talks at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art, such as writers should go deep into life and literature and art to serve the

public, is still applicable at present. With social development and changes in things, literature and art theories themselves need to undergo constant development and should not rigidly adhere to the past.

As to various viewpoints held by people of the cultural circle with respect to the struggle against bourgeois liberalization some time ago, Gao Zhanxiang felt that discussions and even disputes among diverse viewpoints in the cultural circle are all normal phenomena. This practice of allowing criticism and counter-criticism will still continue in the future and is beneficial to the situation of letting a hundred schools of thought contend. But, criticism must be exploratory and should not be too sharp.

Gao Zhanxiang emphasized: Since the 4 June incident, the central policy on reform and opening up has remained unchanged. In his view, the guiding principle of cultural work is to uphold "both invigoration and rectification." Invigoration means enlivening and bringing prosperity to the cultural market, to enable the masses of people to acquire amusement and relaxation in cultural life, whereas rectification means rectifying the major orientation and doing away with what is harmful to the healthy growth of young people, such as pornographic books and periodicals.

He said: The national cultural work conference has been postponed because of heavy cultural work recently. Although the exact date of the national cultural work conference has not yet been decided, we have the following tentative ideas about its agenda: First, deepen understanding and further resolve current problems in ideological understanding; second, discuss current practical problems encountered in cultural work; and third, sum up experiences and errors in reform of literary and art organizations over the past few years.

Despite personnel reshuffles in the Ministry of Culture in recent years, Gao Zhanxiang maintained that the work of the Ministry of Culture has been going on normally and that He Jingzhi is now secretary of the party committee and acting minister of the Ministry of Culture and will still be carrying on with his work.

Recent Conditions of Wang Meng and Ying Ruocheng

Speaking of former Minister of Culture Wang Meng, Gao Zhanxiang said: According to what my friends told me, Wang Meng often reads and writes at home. He is starting on the study of the classical masterpiece "Dreams of the Red Chamber." Wang Meng's specialty is literary creation. Now, he is still an influential writer in China.

Former Vice Minister of Culture Ying Ruocheng worked with Gao Zhanxiang for several years. Gao said: Prior to the 4 June incident, Ying Ruocheng had expressed his opinion to the leadership in the Ministry of Culture that his interest lay in drama and that he hoped to return to the stage. Finally, he was appointed director of the

Chinese Arts Festival Foundation Committee. Besides acting, he is also responsible for raising art funds at home and abroad.

Article Urges Studying Socialist Theory

*HK1910152090 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
12 Oct 90 p 5*

[Article by Nie Dajiang (5119 1129 3068): "Thoroughly Study Socialist Theories, Firmly Establish Faith in Socialism"]

[Text] **It Is Necessary To Understand and Attach Importance to Education for Cadres at All Levels in Marxist Theories from the High Plane of Strategy**

Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought is the theoretical base guiding our thinking. To strengthen the study and research of Marxist theories among cadres at all levels in light of the situation and tasks of various periods is a good tradition showing the political superiority of our party, and is also an important guarantee for the victory of our revolution and construction.

Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party has begun shifting its work focus to economic construction and worked out a basic line of placing economic construction in the center, adhering to the four cardinal principles, and adhering to the policy of reform and opening up. With the opening up of the road of building socialism with distinctive Chinese characteristics, a new historical period has started. To suit the demand of the socialist modernization drive and the cause of reform and opening up, Deng Xiaoping and other revolutionaries of the older generation have repeatedly urged the party to study conscientiously the basic theories of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought so that our cadres at all levels, especially the young and middle-aged cadres, can increase their ability in exploring and solving new political, economic, ideological, and cultural problems and prevent themselves from getting lost in the complicated struggle.

Since the beginning of the new historical period, in light of the development of the situation and in accordance with the arrangements by the central authorities, we have organized cadres at all levels to: Study and discuss the question that practice is the criterion of truth; study the Marxist theory on reproduction, the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," and the "Selected Works of Chen Yun"; study the theory on the initial stage of socialism and the party's basic line; carry out education on adhering to the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalization; and to study a series of important central documents. All this has played an important role in increasing the ideological and theoretical levels of the vast numbers of cadres, deepening their understanding of the party's ideological and political lines and the theory on building socialism with distinctive Chinese characteristics, and enhancing their consciousness in implementing the party's basic line and a series of policies and principles. We must also point out that since

1984, millions of cadres in various areas have made comparatively systematic studies of several basic courses on Marxism in accordance with the CPC Central Committee Propaganda Department regulations on regularizing education for cadres on Marxist theories. This arduous task was completed this year and the desired results have basically been achieved.

We must also realize, however, that due to the mistakes of certain central leaders during the past few years and the fact that ideological and political work was neglected, along with the spread and influence of the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization, Marxism was treated coldly and the theoretical education for cadres was weakened. Just as Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: The greatest mistake we made in recent years was that education was neglected. He mainly referred to ideological education but, of course, it included education on the basic theories of Marxism. The weakening of theoretical work and the confusion in the theoretical field formed an important reason for the ideological confusion and the disorder in social life in the past few years. This is a lesson we should heed.

Since the Fourth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, the new leading collective of the party Central Committee, with Comrade Jiang Zemin as the nucleus, has summed up the profound experiences and lessons of the past and corrected the mistakes in ideological education. It has attached great importance to Marxist theoretical education for cadres. In his speeches marking the 40th anniversary of the founding of the state, and at the Fifth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, Comrade Jiang Zemin repeatedly emphasized that all party cadres, especially senior and middle-level cadres, must conscientiously study the basic theories of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and grasp the scientific world outlook and methods. He pointed out: "Studying Marxist theories is a fundamental channel to make the party's work more scientific and farsighted." At a national forum of presidents of party schools held in June this year, in light of the domestic and international situations, he further pointed out: To improve greatly the quality of the vast numbers of cadres is a very important and pressing strategic task for the whole party. The most important thing to do is to improve the theoretical quality of the vast numbers of cadres, especially the leading cadres, in respect of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Over the past year or so the party Central Committee has adopted all possible measures, including issuing a document on establishing a study system for cadres at the provincial and departmental levels, and put forward many definite requirements and regulations to strengthen theoretical study among cadres. A major climate is now being shaped in which party cadres at all levels are conscientiously studying Marxist theories. Our theoretical education for cadres has entered a new development stage.

Our party is the party in power in a big country with a 1.1 billion population. It is a proletarian political party

shouldering the heavy task of leading the construction of socialist modernization and reform and opening up. Our party and state are now in a crucial stage of historical development. Internationally, the hostile forces abroad are stepping up pursuing their peaceful evolution strategy against the socialist countries. We are faced with a sharp and complicated struggle against subversion, infiltration, and peaceful evolution. Domestically, we achieved victory in quelling the turmoil and counterrevolutionary riot last year and curbed the spread of the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization. Class struggle will continue to exist, however, for a long time in certain spheres. The antagonism and struggle between adherence to the four cardinal principles and bourgeois liberalization will continue for a long time. In the course of reform and opening up, and in the construction of socialist modernizations, there are many new situations and problems which we need to study and solve. The quality of party cadres and their Marxist political and theoretical levels, whether they can make correct judgments and firmly adhere to the correct political orientation in the complicated struggle, and whether they can resist all kinds of adverse currents and withstand the test of being in power, the test of reform and opening up, and the test of the struggle against peaceful evolution, have a direct bearing on the destiny of our construction of socialist modernization and the future and destiny of our party and state. Therefore, we must gain a full understanding of the great significance of the study of Marxist theories by cadres at all levels and the historical responsibilities of the cadres' theoretical education and must look at this matter from a high plane of: Adhering to party leadership and the socialist road; ensuring the fulfillment of the party's general task and general target; smashing the peaceful evolution plot by hostile forces; ensuring that the power of our party and state will always be in the hands of the people who are loyal to Marxism; and of achieving long-term tranquility of the state and success in the great socialist cause.

We must point out that over the past few years, as a result of implementing the policy of having cadres who are more revolutionary, younger, better educated, and more professional, new changes have taken place in our cadres' ranks in respect of their cultural and age structures. Some cadres have already built up a better theoretical basis. Judging from the overall situation, however, there is still a big gap between the theoretical quality of our ranks of cadres and the demand of our socialist modernization drive and the demand of fulfilling the party's general task and realizing its general target. Quite a few comrades still do not understand, and are unfamiliar with, the basic theories of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Although some comrades have studied some basic knowledge about Marxism, they do not know much about the basic works and theories of Marx and Lenin and do not know how to use the stand, viewpoint, and method of Marxism to study and solve the problems in their work and practice. Being affected by some erroneous ideas, a small number of cadres have neglected the study of Marxist theories in

recent years. Some have even become lost in the complicated political struggle. Therefore, it is a pressing, important and current task to increase effectively the ideological and theoretical levels of the vast numbers of cadres.

Of course, in order to change this situation and effectively increase the theoretical level of the cadres, we must make great efforts and do painstaking ideological work. But we must realize that there are many favorable conditions for us to do a good job in this field. First, the party Central Committee has great determination and has attached great importance to this work. This is the most important condition for us. Second, through their personal experiences, the leaders at various levels have realized the importance and urgency of strengthening Marxist theoretical education for cadres. Third, the vast numbers of cadres have become more interested in the study of Marxist theories. This is an important factor to ensure a good result in the cadres' theoretical education. This is work with great historical significance and we must do it well, with full confidence, and with a high sense of responsibility.

The Current Focus of Marxist Theoretical Education Is To Organize Vast Numbers of Cadres, Especially Leading Cadres Above the County Level, To Study Socialist Theories

The theory of scientific socialism is an important part of the Marxist theories. It is necessary to study this theory if one wants to study Marxist theories. We are now emphasizing that the cadres at all levels, especially the leading cadres above the county level, must use a period of time to study socialist theories. This is determined by the current situation facing socialism and our historical missions. The replacement of capitalism by socialism is a general trend of historical development, independent of man's will. But the development of history is a complicated course. Sometimes, there may even be setbacks. At present, socialism is faced with new challenges and new tests in China and throughout the whole world. We have to give scientific answers to many new questions and solve many new problems. Therefore, it is an imperative and important current task to strengthen the study and research of socialist theory, enhancing the convictions of vast numbers of cadres in socialism, and strengthen the resolution and confidence of the cadres and masses in building socialism with distinctive Chinese characteristics. This imperativeness and importance can be seen from the following:

First, to carry out in-depth education in socialist theory is an urgent need for smashing the peaceful evolution plot by the hostile forces both at home and abroad.

The socialist system is a new social system. It has emerged and developed in opposition to capitalism. Because of this, the hostile forces both at home and abroad have never stopped their attempts to infiltrate and subvert the socialist countries. After repeated failures in armed intervention, they are using the strategy of peaceful evolution on more and more occasions. They

have been peddling Western economic and political patterns, bourgeois and reactionary academic viewpoints and value concepts, and decadent life styles to the socialist countries by all propaganda means and through all possible channels. They are trying to create a common social psychology that socialism is inferior to capitalism, so that the socialist countries may be brought into the orbit of capitalism through their internal changes. We must clearly understand that so long as the hostile forces exist, they will never give up their policy of subverting the socialist countries. In order to smash the plot by the hostile forces both at home and abroad, and resist all negative effects of all kinds of infiltrations and shock waves, we must firmly grasp the education and study of the socialist theory on the ideological front. This way the vast numbers of cadres can have a clear understanding of the reactionary essence of the peaceful evolution strategy of the hostile forces and the objective law that socialism will win, so that they can understand the historical inevitability that China should take the socialist road and establish a firm conviction in socialism and communism.

Second, to carry out in-depth education in socialist theory is an urgent need of the struggle against bourgeois liberalization and the education in this field.

Bourgeois liberalization is a social, political, and ideological trend entirely opposite to the four cardinal principles. The advocates of bourgeois liberalization have spread a great deal of fallacies to negate socialism. They have done their utmost to advocate the "theory of premature delivery of socialism," the "theory of making up for the missed capitalist lesson," and the "theory of utopian communism." They have concentrated their strength on attacking party leadership, the people's democratic dictatorship, Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, socialist public ownership and planned economy, and collectivism in moral and ethic fields, while trying their best to beautify capitalism. Bourgeois liberalization is a big enemy of socialism because it directly shakes and negates the theoretical basis of socialism. The spreading of the reactionary political viewpoint of bourgeois liberalization and other erroneous theoretical viewpoints in the past few years had some corrosive effect on some cadres and masses, especially some young intellectuals and young students. We must carry out in-depth education and struggle against bourgeois liberalization. This will supplement the current education and study of socialist theory. In order to distinguish between right and wrong and eliminate the vicious influence of bourgeois liberalization, we must endeavor to grasp the theoretical weapon of scientific socialism. Judged from a long-term point of view, only by carrying out a systematic and thorough education and study of socialist theory, and by making the basic viewpoints and principles of socialism take root in the minds of the vast numbers of cadres and masses, can we ensure the smooth development of the socialist cause.

Third, to carry out in-depth education in socialist theory is an urgent need for firmly and resolutely implementing

the party's basic line and further developing the theory and practice of building socialism with distinctive Chinese characteristics.

Building socialism with distinctive Chinese characteristics is an outcome of our party's efforts in combining the basic principles of scientific socialism with China's concrete practice and a great banner guiding our further advance. In the course of this great practice, we have achieved great successes and accumulated rich experiences over the past decade. But the next decade will be of greater and decisive significance to our socialist modernization drive. On the basis of realizing the first target of doubling the per capita GNP ahead of schedule, we must endeavor to reach the second target of quadrupling the per capita GNP in the next decade to lay a solid foundation for basically realizing modernization and reaching the third target in the middle of the next century. Our tasks are very arduous and the problems we have to solve are very complicated. Thus, there are two demands on our cadres: They must have a clearer understanding of the basic ideas and methods of building socialism with distinctive Chinese characteristics, and their historical responsibilities in realizing the strategic target for our economic development, and must unite with and lead the broad masses of people in making unremitting efforts to attain this goal. On the other hand, with the development of the socialist construction, the deepening of reforms, and opening up, they must study and research some major problems. For example: How do we proceed from the basic fact that China is still in the initial stage of socialism and more closely combine adherence to the four cardinal principles with adherence to the policy of reform and opening up in our concrete practice; how do we correctly understand and deal with the relations between reform and steady economic development; how do we implement the policy of grasping the building of both civilizations and vigorously strengthen the building of spiritual civilization and ideological and political work; how do we further improve and develop socialist democracy and legal system; and how do we strengthen party building under the new historical conditions. These are all subjects for our study and important points of the theory of building socialism with distinctive Chinese characteristics. Only by carrying out systematic education in socialist theory, increasing the ability and level of the vast numbers of cadres in integrating basic socialist theory with their concrete practice, and increasing their ability to study and solve all major problems, can we more effectively implement the party's basic line, constantly sum up new experiences, open up a new situation, and promote the development of building socialism with distinctive Chinese characteristics.

Fourth, to carry out in-depth education in socialist theory is an urgent need for unifying the understanding of the whole party and the people of the whole nation, boosting the revolutionary spirit, overcoming our temporary difficulties, and promoting the steady development of our society.

In the past 41 years since the founding of the state, especially since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we have made great achievements in our socialist construction and the cause of reform and opening up. The people's material and cultural life has been greatly improved and our comprehensive national strength has been greatly increased. But we must also see clearly that the road of socialist development is by no means smooth. It is full of contradictions and struggles. On the one hand, owing to their science and technological revolution and other reasons, the productivity of the capitalist world has been greatly developed in the past 40 years or so since the war. Their economy is in a period of relatively steady development. They have also carried out their "peaceful evolution" strategy against the socialist countries, adding external difficulties to our socialist construction. On the other hand, as socialist construction is an unprecedented great cause which does not have ready experiences, mistakes have been made and certain setbacks have even appeared in our course of advance. If we do not take a correct attitude toward such mistakes and temporary setbacks and are confused by superficial phenomena, we can easily have doubts about the superiority and vitality of socialism or even lose our confidence in it. Therefore, through education in and study of socialist theory, the people's theoretical level will be further increased and they will firmly believe that socialism, and socialism alone, can save China and cause China to develop and that the temporary difficulties and mistakes can be overcome by the socialist system itself. They will thus have greater confidence and courage in overcoming difficulties. At present, stability is an overriding task and stability in the political and ideological fields is an important prerequisite of political, economic, and social stability.

Lenin pointed out that the vigorous socialist cause is a matter of millions upon millions of masses. When this cause encounters difficulties it is all the more necessary to mobilize millions upon millions of masses so that they can unite as one and struggle hard. This is the key to a prosperous development of the socialist cause. Our cadres at all levels are the leaders of the masses and the backbone forces to promote the development of the socialist cause. The educators must be educated before the others. For this reason, to organize the cadres at all levels, especially the leading cadres above the county level, to study socialist theory so that they can further educate the broad masses of workers, peasants, intellectuals, and young students, is a very important and pressing current task.

How To Accomplish In-Depth Education and Study of Socialist Theory

At present, the education and study of socialist theory are being carried out in a comprehensive way among the cadres above the county level in various areas and departments. Many areas and units have run training classes to train propaganda cadres and have compiled relevant materials and popular readers for this education

and study. In quite a few places, reading classes have been run for leading cadres above the county level, including provincial leading cadres. Many party committee study groups regard the education and study as their main task and they have made some initial achievements and also gained some initial experiences. However, there are also some problems. For example, some departments and units have not attached sufficient importance to it and have not taken prompt actions in this education and study; some units have not worked out concrete plans and made realistic arrangements for it; and some units have not combined the education and study with the ideological problems of the cadres. To change this situation and further deepen the study, it is necessary to pay attention to the following points:

1. It is necessary to cause the cadres to better understand the significance of this study and education.

The necessity and imperativeness of this study have already been mentioned above. Here we would like to point out that it is necessary to further stress the great significance of this study and education in light of the new ideological problems that have emerged in the course of study and education. For example, at present, it is necessary to overcome the erroneous ideas such as regarding the study as "a repeat of the past" and "an old practice." We must realize that some new situations have appeared in the international situation and, in recent years, bourgeois liberalization has confused the basic theories of socialism and the people's thinking. The development of our socialist modernization drive and the development of reform and opening up require us to use the Marxist viewpoint and method to sum up our experiences and lessons. Under the new situation, we will surely acquire a new understanding of the basic theories of socialism. This is by no means a repeat of our study in the past but a deepening in our study and recognition. In different historical stages, Marxism should be restudied and applied in light of the different realities. Otherwise, it is unable to develop on a new basis both in theory and in practice. That is why we must repeatedly study the basic theories of Marxism in light of the new realities. We must also realize that when the study is popularized and initial successes are achieved, some people may think "that is good enough." Whether it is good enough should be measured by the actual achievements made in this study. We should not stop advancing after a small progress is made. Therefore, we must have a definite target in our study and must make unremitting efforts and grasp the study through to the end.

2. It is necessary to grasp some major theoretical questions and, profoundly study and discuss them.

In order to achieve substantial results in the study of socialist theory, it is necessary to grasp some fundamental questions so that we can really solve the theoretical and practical problems that people are showing great interest in. For example, it is necessary to guide the

people to understand: The law governing the development of human society, and the special law governing the operation of capitalist production, so that they can fully understand that the replacement of capitalism by socialism is the general trend of historical development; the essential features and basic principles of socialism, and their special features and concrete expressive forms in different historical stages and in different countries, so that they can draw a clear line of demarcation between scientific socialism and all other brands of "socialism"; that the replacement of capitalism by socialism is a long-term, complicated, and tortuous course and that the setbacks and mistakes which appeared on the road of advance toward socialism have not, and could not have, changed the general trend of history; that the relative stability and development of the capitalist world cannot help them eliminate their inherent contradictions in various fields so that they may not be misled by the temporary prosperity of the capitalist world; that it is a historical inevitability that China has selected the socialist road, which has already shown its superiority; and it is necessary to guide the people to understand the basic points of the theory of building socialism with distinctive Chinese characteristics so that they can know how to follow the socialist road and enhance their confidence. We must help the vast numbers of cadres really understand all these major questions both in theory and in practice. Only when they gain a good understanding of these questions can their conviction in socialism be further enhanced. Only when these problems are solved can people remove all difficulties and fight conscientiously for the great cause of socialism, just as the people did who were fighting heroically for the new democratic revolution in the past. This is a very solemn and arduous task for our theoretical workers.

3. It is necessary to use theory as a weapon to guide the vast numbers of cadres and masses, especially the cadres above the county level, in light of their ideological reality.

Integrating theory with practice is a basic principle of Marxism and a good tradition of our party. During the study, we must continue to adhere to this effective principle. We must combine our study of the socialist theory with criticizing the reactionary viewpoint of bourgeois liberalization, with summing up the historical experiences of construction and reform, and with improving the work of our own areas, departments, units. There are many things to combine with the study but the most important thing is the people's ideological reality. In order to better solve the ideological problems it is necessary to encourage people to say what is really on their minds and to ponder questions independently. Speaking what is really on their minds is a prerequisite for effectively solving ideological problems. In the study, we must carry out painstaking ideological work and use the truth of Marxism to help people holding different views. Only thus can we solve the existing problems effectively.

4. It is necessary to combine the study of socialist theory with study of Marxist philosophy and use the viewpoints of dialectical and historical materialism to deepen our understanding of socialism.

After "4 June" last year, the party was urged to study Marxist philosophy. Now, in light of the development of the situation and the existing ideological problems of the cadres and the masses in understanding socialism, the study of socialist theory is again emphasized. Marxist philosophy is closely related with socialist theory but certain difficulties do exist in making concrete arrangements for study. At present, there are generally two methods to solve this problem: First, use one period of time to study socialist theory and another to study Marxist philosophy. While studying socialist theory it is necessary to pay full attention to using philosophical viewpoints to analyze and explain the basic theories of socialism and the people's ideological problems. Second, study certain special subjects of socialist theory and combine this study with the study of basic philosophical viewpoints, especially the basic viewpoints of historical materialism. Each of the two methods has its characteristics. In my opinion, when carrying out education in and study of socialist theory, we should attach great importance to using the viewpoints of Marxist philosophy to analyze problems. This method should be fully affirmed because Marxist philosophy is the theoretical basis of scientific socialism. Its basic viewpoints are closely related with the viewpoints of historical materialism on the basic contradictions, class struggle, social revolution, ideology, and the mass viewpoint. The question of socialism can be explained profoundly and thoroughly only from a high plane of philosophy and world outlook. On the other hand, it is also necessary to adhere to the principle of integrating theory with practice in the study of philosophy, otherwise no substantial results can be achieved. At present, the most important realistic problems are certain theoretical and practical problems concerning socialism, which the cadres and masses are showing great interest in. If we do not pay attention to these problems, we cannot study philosophy well.

As to the question of how to combine the study of Marxist philosophy and socialist theory, various areas can make further explorations in this respect but there should be a general requirement. Generally speaking, neither of the two should be neglected but, at present, it is necessary to use a period of time to study socialist theory properly so that some ideological and theoretical problems about socialism can be really solved.

5. It is necessary to combine the study of socialist theory with theoretical research.

The key to improving the quality of theoretical education and propaganda lies in strengthening theoretical research. At present, there are many important questions and subjects on the socialist theory and practice for us to study. For example, the question of: Adhering to the socialist orientation in reform and opening up; implementing the system of democratic centralism in party

building; adhering and developing Marxism in the new historical period; "democracy, freedom, and human rights"; antagonism between socialism and other brands of "socialism"; class struggle in the ideological field; concerning the strategic policy of opposing "peaceful evolution"; how to correctly understand capitalism in the contemporary world; and the question of further exploring the theory of building socialism with distinctive Chinese characteristics. All must make all these questions clear and apply the achievements of our research in our propaganda and education. Only thus can we effectively solve the problems deep in the people's minds. Of course, it will take time to make achievements in our research but, from the very beginning, we must attach great importance to theoretical study and make it run through the whole course of the education in and study of socialist theory. This is an important condition for achieving better results in our study.

The education and study of socialist theory must be deepened step by step. It is a long-term course and cannot help us solve all problems at once. In future, it is necessary to carry out socialist education continuously in light of the development of the situation and the central tasks of the party at various stages, and in combination with the study of other Marxist theories, so that socialism can strike root among the masses and become a powerful ideological motive force in building socialism.

Military

Yang Baibing at Demobilized Cadres Meeting

HK1910141590 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
15 Oct 90 p 4

[XINHUA report by reporter Hu Nianqiu (5170 1628 4428): "This Year's Placement of Demobilized Soldiers Basically Completed"]

[Text] Beijing, 13 Oct (XINHUA)—The three-day seminar on placement of demobilized army cadres was concluded today. The meeting maintained that the ideology guiding this year's placement of demobilized army cadres was clearcut and the implementation forceful, hence a good result has been achieved.

During the meeting, Yang Baibing, secretary general of the Central Military Commission, visited the participants of the seminar and also delivered a speech.

A total of 32,000 cadres from the entire Army and the Armed Police Forces were demobilized this year. Thanks to the joint efforts of the Army and the localities, more than 99 percent of the demobilized cadres covered by the allocation plan have already reported to their new units. The placement of demobilized Army cadres around the country has basically been completed even as the training of demobilized cadres is now underway all over the country.

It is understood that in this year's placement of demobilized Army cadres, all localities laid stress on the placement of demobilized cadres with positions in the division and regiment level and were able to satisfactorily resolve their problems in work, positions, and daily life. At present, demobilized Army cadres with job positions in the divisions and regiments were fundamentally able to receive jobs corresponding to their previous posts. In addition, all localities paid special attention to demobilized cadres who have had long years of service, higher job qualifications, were older in age, or had worked for long periods of time in the coastal and frontier areas as well as in hardship posts.

Zhao Dongwan [6392 2639 1354], chief of the personnel department, and Li Jinai [2621 4949 5082], vice chairman of the PLA's General Political Department, also gave separate speeches at the end of the seminar.

'Massive Purge' of PLA Carried Out Since June

HK2210043090 *Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese*
22 Oct 90 p 8

["Special Article" by Nan Hsun (0589 3575): "Massive Military Purges After 4 June Incident"]

[Text] To ensure that the army is always politically qualified, the new CPC Central Military Commission has carried out a massive purge within the army since "4 June" last year. Now the action is being carried out at the divisional and regimental levels.

During this action, the People's Liberation Army [PLA] General Political Department has reexamined one by one the leading bodies at and above the army corps level. This experience has been popularized in various military regions and arms of the services. According to this experience, a comprehensive examination is made on every cadre in the following aspects: Personal experience, military career, and roles in the army; the appearance of the units under the cadre's command; the opinions of other leaders at the same or a higher level; and the opinions of veteran cadres, other organs and units, and local party and government leaders. The key problem in this examination is what a cadre was doing during "4 June." The political criterion is put in the first place, with the cultural standard in the second.

Many divisional and regimental commanders and officers have been transferred. It was learned that in a south China group army some 92 divisional and regimental commanders and officers have been transferred or punished. Yu Shulin, a member of a divisional discipline inspection committee, who had always worked honestly at his post and did not go back to his home even after his wife died from a disease, was yet dismissed from his post during the current personnel readjustment. According to the mainland's military service regulations, the age limit for a combat division officer is 55, but Yu Shulin is just 52. The military has not made public what mistakes Yu has committed.

Wu Boxun, director of the said group army's headquarters confidential department, who had been at his post for four years, was transferred to a divisional political department. According to regulations, if he was to be transferred to a lower level, he should be promoted to a higher position. However, he was just appointed deputy director of the divisional political department. It was learned that a total of 15 division and regiment cadres of this group army had been transferred to the grass-roots level, and they all were ordered to report for duty to their new units within five days.

In June this year, Jiang Zemin, new chairman of the Central Military Commission, signed the new "discipline regulations," "interior service regulations," and "formation regulations," emphasizing the army's regularization and the importance of running the army strictly and according to the law and urging a high degree of unity of the 4 million troops on the basis of the new military regulations and orders. However, putting politics in command inevitably will obstruct the implementation of the three major regulations.

While carrying out the massive "readjustment" and trying to establish prestige among the officers at various levels, the new military commission also has given favored treatment to mid-level officers so that better results can be achieved by using both hard and soft tactics.

For example, on the question of active duty officers' spouses, there have been three army conditions for the officers to apply for the their spouses' accompaniment: Holding a post above deputy battalion commander, being 35 or older, and being on active duty for not less than 15 years. Only when an officer satisfied two of the three conditions could he apply. Now, however, the Central Military Commission has relaxed the standard. When an officer meets one of the three conditions, he can apply and move his spouse to the city with the divisional political department's approval. The former Central Military Commission instructions on "educating young cadres to encourage their spouses to remain in the original rural areas to take part in production" have been declared invalid.

Nanjing Commander at Reserve Forces Meeting

OW2010125590 *Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese*
11 Oct 90, p 1

[By Zhu Qing (2612 3237) and Yu Shu (3768 2579)]

[Text] A four-day on-site meeting of the Nanjing Military Region on exchanging experiences in building reserve forces ended in Chuzhou City, Anhui, on 8 October. The meeting called for constantly improving the swift mobility and combat readiness of reservists on the basis of their fighting strength as a way of expanding the role of these new national defense forces in defending and building the motherland.

The reserve forces were created according to a major policy decision by the Central Military Commission under new circumstances. The Nanjing Military Region began building its reserve units in 1983. In the past seven years, local party committees and governments at all levels have shown great care in the overall construction of reserve units and have allocated some six million yuan to help reserve divisions and regiments renovate reserve cadres' living quarters, workplaces, and training bases. In addition to improving themselves organizationally, the reserve forces of the entire military region have helped build more than 260 construction projects, provided disaster relief, and cooperated with public security agencies in fighting crime and maintaining public order. Furthermore, they have set up more than 1,000 groups to encourage learning from Lei Feng, provided services to the public, and performed good deeds, thereby playing a prominent role in building the "two civilizations."

Twelve units exchanged their experiences at the meeting.

Gu Hui and Guo Tao, respectively commander and deputy commander of the Nanjing Military Region, attended and addressed the meeting. Also present to deliver speeches were Tan Dongsheng, director of mobilization at the People's Liberation Army General Staff Department, and Lu Rongjing, secretary of the Anhui Provincial Party Committee.

PLA Establishes Land Network Data Bank

*HK2210092390 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
17 Oct 90 p 4*

[Report: "China Sets Up a National Land Network Data Bank"]

[Text] Xian, 16 Oct (RENMIN RIBAO)—China has set up a national land network data bank. This was revealed by Zhang Guowei, director of the Survey Bureau of the General Staff Department of the People's Liberation Army [PLA], at the conclusion of a PLA survey work meeting today.

The formation of this national land network data bank is an important capital construction project in modernization and national defense build-up. So far, only a few developed countries in the world have set up national land network data banks.

China has set up 200,000 trigonometrical points [san jiao dian 0005 6037 7820] throughout the country and obtained hundreds of millions of pieces of land data. In the past "manual methods" were used to look after data, which lead to falling far behind the demand for land data for modernization purposes. The national land network data bank recently set up by the survey troops has a complex structure, good functions, and is up to the level of a modern, advanced electronics computer conglomerate. It is equipped with a complete set of drawing, picture display, data station, users' end, and other facilities. This data bank serves military units as well as the Departments of Aviation, Navigation, Coal, Petroleum,

Railways, and Geology. Now data for latitude and longitude or the earth's gravitation on any trigonometrical point can be obtained in six seconds instead of the previous time of several hours or days.

Economic & Agricultural

SCRE Minister Chen Jinhua Interviewed

*OW2210110090 Beijing XINHUA in English
0829 GMT 22 Oct 90*

[Text] Beijing, October 22 (XINHUA)—While there will be no changes in the role and status of the State Commission for Restructuring the Economy [SCRE], Premier Li Peng no longer serves as its head.

Chen Jinhua, the new minister in charge of the commission known as SCRE, said this in an interview with XINHUA here today.

China is a huge country with 1.1 billion people, Chen said, and relieving Li Peng of his ministerial post with the commission is aimed at allowing him to concentrate on supervising the work of the State Council.

The SCRE is in charge of planning, co-ordinating, and directing the implementation of various strategic reform policies, and will continue to function under the direct leadership of the premier, Chen added.

"The commission's tasks, role and status will remain unchanged," Chen noted, adding that if there are any changes they will be for the better.

He described the commission's tasks as safeguarding the socialistic nature of reforms, studying China's conditions, promoting democracy and mobilizing collective wisdom.

To be specific, Chen said, the commission is devoted to designing a more realistic overall reform plan and implementation procedures to bring about a more efficient operation mechanism and further promote the development of China's productive forces.

Economic Reform To 'Deepen'

*OW2210085790 Beijing XINHUA in English
0807 GMT 22 Oct 90*

[Text] Beijing, Oct 22 (XINHUA)—During the Eighth Five-Year Plan period (1990-1995), China will deepen its economic reform and continue to practice the policy of opening to the outside world on the basis of summarizing past experience and lessons.

Chen Jinhua, the new minister in charge of the State Commission for Restructuring the Economy, made these remarks during an interview with XINHUA here today.

In fact, he said, in the entire period of the 1990s, China will carry on its policy of reform and opening "better, more rapid and more effective" as Deng Xiaoping has required.

He said that the basic thinking and concrete reform programs for the Eighth Five-Year Plan will be worked out in a realistic manner and on the basis of summing up past experience and collecting various suggestions. "The reform will be carried out firmly and steadily," he said.

Chen disclosed that his commission has been holding discussions with related departments and central and local officials concerning the basic thinking of the Eighth Five Year Plan, and experimental areas were being explored. Theoretic discussions between experts and scholars have also been organized, he noted.

"On the basis of a broad range of opinion, a practical reform plan on which most have agreed will be proposed to the party Central Committee and the State Council for a final decision. The plan will not go into effect until it is approved by the National People's Congress."

The 61-year-old Chen worked in state-owned conglomerates and local party and governmental organizations for over ten years before he was named as the minister of the state commission. He has personal experience at the grass-roots level in solving problems related to economic management and system reform.

"I have a strong feeling that the advancement of productivity and improvement in people's living standards must be realized through deepening the economic reforms which can lead to a vigorous economic system and provide a road to further progress," Chen concluded.

Zou Jiahua Examines Local Plan Formulation

OW2110225890 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0440 GMT 20 Oct 90

[By reporter Shi Yongfeng (2457 0516 1496)]

[Text] Wuhan, 20 Oct (XINHUA)—In Hubei recently, Zou Jiahua, state councillor and minister in charge of the State Planning Commission, stressed that while drawing up their eighth five-year economic and social development plans, all localities should pay full attention to bringing their individual resources and potentials into play, guard against overeagerness, take the needs of the whole country into account, and draw up plans based on the strength of the country. Only in this way can the economy as a whole develop in a sustained, steady, and coordinated manner, he said.

Zou Jiahua said: All parts of the country now are working on their respective eighth five-year plans, and everybody wants to launch more construction projects so as to speed up their economic development as quickly as possible. This is understandable as far as individual enterprises and regions are concerned. However, good intentions and enthusiasm alone are not enough. Our economic development plans must be formulated in an all-around manner, taking the strength of our country into consideration. While there are many things we should and must do urgently, we must act according to

our strength. What needs to be done ahead of other things, and what can wait for a few years, must be determined by our economic situation so that they will be proportionally appropriate, and so that we can avoid drastic fluctuations and make fewer mistakes.

Zou Jiahua said: The results would not be satisfactory if we tried to revitalize the sluggish market and low economic growth simply by increasing output value. Over a long period of time, we made it a practice to use the growth of output value as the main yardstick to measure and examine our economic situation. Usually this can tell the state of economic development when our economy operates normally. Now, however, we are embarked on economic readjustments, and the situation in many economic sectors is not entirely normal. If we fail to consider production and marketing comprehensively and underscore only the need to increase output value, our unsold goods will pile up at warehouses and our capital will be tied up even though we might have higher growth. When we have made a substantial investment, yet the economic operation still fails to normalize, there will be seriously poor economic deficiencies.

Zou Jiahua stressed that while we have to watch the changes in economic growth and maintain proper growth, we must exert even greater efforts to restructure industry and change the product mix so that we can revitalize the market by improving product quality, developing marketable goods, and promoting sales. When the market has been enlivened, he said, it will enliven production in turn.

Zou Jiahua also fully endorsed Hubei's strategy of organizing coordinated production processes by bringing the strengths of some trades and best selling goods into play.

Planned Economy, Market Regulation Viewed

HK2110050090 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
5 Oct 90 p 7

[Article by Wu Shuqing (0702 2885 7230): "Two Questions on Combining Planned Economy With Market Regulation"]

[Text]

1. On the Idea of Integration of Planned Economy and Market Regulation

Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the question of the relationship between the plan and the market has always been such a hot topic of debate in the economist circles that some people call it the "Goldbach Problem" of economics. As far as study of this topic is concerned, there have been various theoretical versions. For instance, the idea of "taking the planned economy as the key link and market regulation as the auxiliary," the idea that "the state regulates the market and the market guides the enterprise," and so on. Now that the principle of "integration of the planned economy and market regulation" has been put forth, it

naturally will draw people's attention, first of all, and push them to find out whether this idea is scientifically well grounded and what it is actually based on.

Every theoretical generalization represents people's understanding of the internal law of an objective matter and is a reflection of some practice in people's mind. Therefore, to correctly understand the idea of "integration of the planned economy and market regulation," we need to view the process of cognition on this question.

As everybody knew, the main concept of the predominant school of socialist economics that has been prevailing over a long time is incompatible with the commodity economy. According to the classics of Marx and Engels, the establishment of public ownership implies that the commodity economy will wither away and the blind ruling by the law of demand and supply will give way to a kind of social production guided by the knowledge and prediction of society. During the period when the new economic policy was practiced in Soviet Russia, Lenin did affirm that the commodity-money relationship must be used in socialist construction, but he not only failed to modify in principle the theory that the commodity economy will wither under the socialist system, but clearly classified trading of commodities, exchange of commodities, and exchange of products as concepts of a different domain, believing that they represent a kind of completely different economic relations. Based on the objective fact that there exist two types of socialist public ownership rather than a single type of ownership with all production means wholly owned by society as predicted by Engels, Stalin, in his book "Socialist Economic Problems in the Soviet Union," confirmed the existence of commodity production and exchange under the socialist public ownership as a natural historical outcome, and thus provided the logical ground for the coexistence of public ownership and commodity production. Nevertheless, he still considered commodity production and circulation as something that, though alien to the socialist economy, must be tolerated.

The practice in the reform of the socialist economic structure has gradually changed people's understanding. Although Lange a Polish economist, had already touched this question during a debate with Mises in the 1930s, his view could not possibly arouse significant response at that time. This was not only because this debate was far from the practice in the first socialist country, but also because the economic environment of the times—the great crisis of the capitalist market economy, coupled with the early fulfillment of the Soviet Union's First Five-Year Plan—strongly repudiated the praise of the capitalist market economy sung by Mises and his ilk, and cast a shadow on Lange's academic efforts. Since practice seemed to have repudiated the function of the market mechanism, the idea of simulated market was then out of the question. Since the 1950s and 1960s, as the shortcomings of the existing economic structure were more and more clearly exposed in the development of the socialist economy, the question of the roles of the

commodity economy and the market mechanism under the socialist system has been raised again and placed on the agenda in the process of socialist practice. A brand new theory of a planned commodity economy based on public ownership as the form of the socialist economy finally took shape in China after a few years' exploratory efforts since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. This should be regarded as a great breakthrough in the socialist economic theory. The presentation of such a theory has given a strong impetus to the economic reform in this country.

Of course, the concept of "planned commodity economy" first of all goes counter to the traditional concept that separates the planned economy from the commodity economy and sets them against each other. Nevertheless, it also has a special nature that distinguishes it from the commodity economy or market economy based on private ownership, which is characterized by the blind rule of the demand-supply law. Since this concept originated directly from the amendment to the longstanding concept that repudiates the commodity economy, many comrades, for a period of time, tried to stress the first aspect while playing down the other. As far as the analysis of the socialist commodity economy is concerned, they have given more emphasis to the common features of the commodity economy and its role and functions in the socialist economy, stressed the role of the market mechanism in the distribution of resources and the organization of economic operation, thus consciously or unconsciously jumped from one extreme to the other—from the extreme of equating the commodity economy with the capitalist economy and thus negating and fearing the development of the commodity economy, to the extreme of undue admiration or even worship of the market economy.

What is more, some people have even totally negated the socialist planned economy and demanded that socialist public ownership be completely transformed according to the market economy principle. This view is unfavorable to the healthy development of the reform of the economic structure, and even may lead the economic reform astray. It is on the basis of summarizing all the different trends in the theoretical exploration that the principle of integration of the planned economy and market regulation has been put forth. In light of the available practical experience in the economic reform, this principle more comprehensively reflects the connotation of the socialist planned commodity economy and can better suit China's specific national conditions. Therefore it is a theoretical progress.

Some comrades are not quite in favor of the idea of integration of the planned economy and market regulation, believing that these two things belong to different levels and therefore should not be mixed together. It is true that the planned economy has the attributes of a socioeconomic system, while market regulation is a concept concerning the regulation and control of economic operation and is something of a lower level as compared with the concept of planned economy. For the

sake of a balanced relationship, it seems that the concept of planned regulation can better match with that of market regulation. However, this is merely an observation from the formal logic approach which ignores the substance of the matter and the deepening and upgrading of man's understanding.

In my opinion, our very purpose in choosing the statement of integration of the planned economy and market mechanism is to combine these two things of different levels and to mend the two types of lopsidedness that have prevailed in the past regarding the understanding of the relations between the plan and market in the socialist economy, namely, the tendency of separating the planned economy from the commodity economy and setting them against each other in two different ways: Either to have the planned economy excluding the commodity economy, or vice versa. The socialist economy is an economy based on public ownership and therefore it naturally needs to pursue the planned economy. The planned economy, which actually implies an overall, conscious development of the national economy in a planned and balanced way, is one of the basic characteristics of the socialist economy and a hallmark of the socialist system's superiority. As pointed out by the CPC Central Committee's decision on the reform of the economic structure, by practicing a planned economy on the basis of the public ownership of production means, socialist society can avoid the anarchic state in production and periodic crises that are linked with the capitalist society, and can ensure that production is to unremittingly meet the people's evergrowing material and cultural needs. This is one of the fundamental hallmarks of the socialist economy's superiority over the capitalist economy. The shortcomings of the original socialist economic structure are due not to the planned economy itself, but to the practice of an overly centralized planned structure that exercises control too rigidly, attempts to bring all socioeconomic activities under the plan's control, and is implemented solely through administrative orders, in disregard of the important functions of economic levers and market regulation. China, still at the initial stage of socialism and with a vast territory, a large population, and a highly unbalanced structure in terms of economic and cultural development, needs to reform this hidebound planned structure, both in view of the degree of production socialization and the level of development of public ownership, but such a reform should do away with only the shortcomings of the original planned structure rather than the socialist planned economy as a whole. **The idea of integrating the planned economy and market regulation affirms that the socialist economy needs to practice the planned economy, and at the same time, emphasizes that the type of planned economy we are to practice is not the original mode that excludes the commodity economy and market regulation. Instead we should develop through practice a new mode that can be combined perfectly with market regulation and can give full play to both the superiority of the planned economy and the positive role of market regulation. This statement evidently is immune to the tendency of**

excluding and negating the commodity economy with the planned economy and overlooking the functions of the commodity economy, the law of value, and market regulation. It also avoids another tendency: That of blindly worshipping the market and unrestrainedly exaggerating the role of the "invisible hand" in the distribution of resources. It comprehensively reflects the nature and special characteristics of the socialist planned commodity economy and therefore is scientifically grounded. The presentation of this idea represents a deepened understanding.

The "integration of the planned economy and market regulation" cannot be replaced by the "integration of planned regulation and market regulation" because planned regulation, as a means and mechanism to regulate economic operation, is of the same level as that for market regulation. Like market regulation, planned regulation does not have the attribute of a social system. It can serve as a form for implementing the planned economy and can be practiced under other socioeconomic systems as well. The integration of plan regulation and market regulation, as a form of implementation of the planned economy, has been incorporated in the idea of integration of the planned economy and market regulation, but it cannot completely represent the whole connotation of the latter idea. In other words, it does not reflect the necessity of practicing the planned economy as a feature of the socialist economy. And the reform of the socialist economic structure, as a process of self-improvement and development of the socialist system, cannot go without the planned economy, which is one of the basic characteristics of the socialist economy.

Some comrades believe that the presentation of the idea on "integration of the planned economy and market regulation" is needed because we are emphasizing economic improvement and rectification. They think this implies that we are slipping back into the old rut by which the positive role of the market mechanism is overlooked or belittled. Such an interpretation at least shows that those comrades have failed to correctly grasp the real connotation of the idea. The statement on integration of the planned economy and market regulation in no way means to belittle the role of market regulation and to reduce its scope. The combination of these two aspects has two features: On the one hand, the market regulation we mention here is not the type of spontaneous regulation effected completely or mainly through the "invisible hand" under the market economy, nor is it the blind rule in which the law of demand and supply dominates, but a kind of market regulation conditioned by the state's overall planned guidance and by laws and ordinances as well. On the other hand, the planned economy we are discussing is not the kind of highly centralized administrative structure that operates simply by administrative orders but ignores the supply-demand factor on the market and the law of value, and disregards the legitimate interests and power of individual economic units. Instead it is a new structure and new economic operating mechanism under which people

conscientiously respect and use the market mechanism with the law of value as its core, and combine and apply economic, legal, and administrative means to meet the need of the developing socialist planned commodity economy. The combination of these two aspects implies that the scope of function of both the plan and the market covers the whole society. When mainly using the form and means of plan regulation, we must take into account the market supply and demand, conscientiously apply the law of value, and do our best to effect this combination by relying on economic policies and economic levers. When mainly using the form and means of market regulation, we must submit ourselves to the state plan's guidance and regulation. Although the form, scope, and extent of such combination have yet to be explored and modified through practice, the question of overlooking and belittling the market mechanism is, in principle, irrelevant because the use of the market mechanism is not only reflected in market regulation, which operates through the supply-demand relations of the market and changes in prices, but also in the implementation of plan regulation. The latter also must be based on the consideration and conscious application of the law of value, and here the market mechanism is still playing a part. It differs from market regulation in that they have different economic entities to conscientiously apply the law of market and operate the market mechanism, and that the stress is placed on different aspects in the two cases. In the case of market regulation, the economic entities to operate the market mechanism are mainly all the independent economic units, which stress their own interests. In the case of plan regulation, the economic entity to operate the market mechanism is primarily the state, which represents the interests of the whole country, stressing society's macroscopic demands and interests, with appropriate consideration given to the legitimate legal interests of all economic units. Therefore, our purpose in putting forward the idea of integration of the planned economy and market regulation is not to meet the short-term needs arising from the economic improvement and rectification operation. Instead the idea is a new achievement regarding the handling of the interrelations between the plan and market in the socialist economy, a step forward in understanding the target mode for reform of the economic structure.

2. On the Different Functions of Plan and Market

In gradually building up an administrative structure and economic operational mechanism characterized by the integration of plan and market, our priority task is to study the degree, form, and scope of the integration of the two aspects, to transform this principle into concrete measures, and to make it feasible. A fixed mode is not available, and we need to make constant readjustment and improvement in light of the actual circumstances. The fundamental criterion by which to check whether the two aspects are combined properly in every specific period of socialist economic development is to see whether it can bring about an improvement in the social and economic results and a sustained, steady, and well

coordinated economic development. In order to set a suitable degree, scope, and form of integration for each specific period, we must first of all be clear about the different functions of plan and market.

The special characteristic of plan regulation is that the authorities distribute work among different sectors conscientiously and in a planned way, in accordance with society's needs and productivity, with a view to maintaining appropriate proportions of different labor functions and different needs. As for market regulation, its special characteristic is to realize the proportionate distribution of labor among different sectors through market supply-demand relations and changes in prices. The purpose of both forms of regulation is to distribute social labor and resources proportionally among different sectors of social production and to ensure that social production keeps in step with social demand. Nevertheless, they differ from each other in the form of regulation—the former is a kind of conscientious, planned, and premeditated regulation, while the latter is a kind of spontaneous, blind, and non-premeditated regulation. Each of the two forms of regulation has its advantages and disadvantages, and each has its own irreplaceable functions within its applicable fields. Beyond their applicable fields and without the conditions necessary for them to work, neither form of regulation can give full play to its advantages, or may even produce negative results.

The advantages of the plan are that it can ensure that society will conscientiously organize production in accordance with social needs, the national economy will develop proportionally in a planned way, and waste and destruction of the productive forces due to an anarchic state in social production can be avoided. In order to bring these advantages into play, however, not only a unity between the subjective desire and the objective conditions is required with regard to the guiding ideology for the plan, so that any noticeable divorce between the plan and reality can be prevented; what is more, some other economic and technological conditions are required, as well. Of them, the two most important are: First, society can secure quite accurately the information about production and market demand, sense in good time any changes, and react quickly in implementing the plan; and second, society can give overall consideration to all the relations of interests involved in the formulation and implementation of the plan, and can efficiently and properly overcome and resolve all kinds of interferences from local interests which may hinder the formulation and implementation of the plan and harm the overall interests. In case it is not possible to accurately and efficiently gather, feed back, convey, and handle the information about complicated and changeable social demands and the production conditions and potential of all sectors, we still could suffer from arbitrary direction due to inadequate and inaccurate information and misjudgment, imbalance caused by the plan, and serious imbalance in the national economy as well, even if we are free from communication distortion due to bias by relations of interests. In addition, in

the actual social economic life, apart from society's common interests derived from the public ownership, all kinds of differentials in interests and contradictions resulting from the existence of various forms of ownership and different interests can affect the formulation and implementation of the plan in various ways, and thus hinder the effective functioning of plan regulation. For this reason, Lenin noted that "a complete, all-encompassing, and real plan equals 'a fantasy of bureaucracy,'" hence he warned people "to stop daydreaming." His remarks still apply today. This determines that our plan structure should be one that combines unity with flexibility, and we must not expect that all economic activities can be kept under the plan's control anywhere and anytime.

Just in contrary to plan regulation, an advantage of market regulation lies in its unplanned nature or spontaneity. In other words, by market regulation, the economic entity, based on the consideration of its own local interests, will automatically adapt production to social needs. It judges the changes in market supply and demand in light of the price signal, and makes decisions on input and output, and regulates the deployment of resources by comparing prices with costs and profits. This type of regulation effected by the market as an "invisible hand" has the advantages of an "automatic mechanism," and can better suit the complicated and everchanging social production and social needs. As compared with plan regulation, market regulation can directly provide an objective social evaluation standard for the work of commodity producers. Unlike the case of the plan signal, in the case of the price signal one does not have to evaluate the signal itself to judge whether it reflects objective reality. However, when there is an advantage, there must be a disadvantage as well. The market is not versatile. It does need some conditions to enable it to function, and it has some intrinsic and incurable shortcomings and limitations.

To ensure that market regulation can play an effective role in properly organizing economic activities and reasonably distributing resources, every economic entity must have its own independent economic interests and enjoy decision-making power. Some extra conditions are also required, of which the two most important are: First, a complete environment for free competition which, free from any artificial or natural monopoly, enables the price signal to truly reflect changes in the supply-demand relations; and second, a general balance between the aggregate supply and demand, under which the expansion of the demand side can be promptly counterbalanced by effective supply. In the presence of a monopoly, the price signal inevitably will be distorted because of the interference from those who monopolize resources, who seek their own economic interests. Production regulated by such a price signal naturally does not conform with the interests of the majority. It is not in line with the inherent law of proportionate distribution of social labor, and therefore the effective deployment of resources is out of the question.

When the aggregate demand far exceeds the aggregate supply, inferior but high-priced commodities can be sold easily. Such being the case, the function of the market, if it does not fail completely, will at least diminish substantially. This is because when the producers dominate the market, they will not pay much attention to improving management, service, and product quality and to increasing the variety of goods, nor will they give much consideration to investment policy and the readjustment of the economic structure, yet they will still be able to make a profit. After all, it is very difficult for us to absolutely avoid monopolies in the development process of the commodity economy. Therefore the praise of the "invisible hand" is often a logical statement. As pointed out by American economist Samuelson: Much of the praise of full competition is irrelevant; Bernard Shaw's appraisal of Christianity can well apply to full competition—its only weakness is that it has never been really implemented. As for the balance between the aggregate supply and demand, given the specific conditions in China, sustained efforts have yet to be made.

What is more, even under ideal conditions, market regulation still has its inherent weakness. Apart from the fact that the price signal reflects the supply-demand condition only afterward, can show the trend of change in supply and demand only roughly, and cannot be used to calculate the actual amount of resources deployed, there are three more important points to mention: First, blindness in production comes with spontaneity. Without appropriate macroscopic control and simply relying on this form of regulation, social production inevitably will suffer from an anarchic state, thus wasting and destroying productive forces. Second, supply and demand in the market as reflected by the price signal is merely the state at a specific moment and does not serve as the basis for long-term economic policy making. Even in a capitalist market economy, the making of a policy that concerns the readjustment and change of the whole economic structure also must be based on a long-term prediction of economic development rather than on transient price fluctuations. Third, as far as market demand is concerned, we consider only the kind of demand supported by purchasing power, but do not care about whether purchasing power reflects a reasonable social demand. A rich man's dog can consume the milk needed by a poor man's children to prevent osteomalacia but which the poor man cannot afford to buy. Even Samuelson agreed that this is a good example to show that the market system is by no means perfect.

Having viewed the strong points and weaknesses of the plan and market, we can see that it is more suitable for us to rely on the planned mechanism when it concerns the control of the aggregate supply and demand and the long-term structural readjustment. It is more suitable for us to rely on the market mechanism when it concerns individual quantities and short-term adjustment of the production structure. The reason is that if we want to maintain a balance between the aggregate supply and demand, to change the economic structure through long

and large-scale investments, to set a direction for long-term economic development, to fulfill a long-term strategic goal of socioeconomic development, and so on, we will find the market mechanism helpless or time-consuming; but in ordinary production sectors, or in cases where short-term input of funds can rapidly increase effective supply, the plan is not as powerful as the market, which can quite quickly and swiftly adapt to complicated and changeable social demands.

(This article was originally carried by the journal XUEXI YU YANJIU No. 8 this year. The present version is an abridged one by the author. Passages printed in boldface are selections by the RENMIN RIBAO editorial staff.)

Guangdong Group Concludes Visit to Shandong

*SK1910053390 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Oct 90*

[Text] Lin Ruo, secretary of the Guangdong provincial party committee, led a group from Guangdong Province to conduct visiting and observation activities and pass on their valuable experiences in our province from 8 to 18 October, thus making closer the friendly ties between Shandong and Guangdong and promoting their exchanges and cooperation in various fields.

The group led by Lin Ruo, secretary of the Guangdong provincial party committee; Wang Zongchun, Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee and secretary of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission; and Zhang Gaoli, provincial vice governor; were warmly welcomed by party and government responsible persons of our province. Jiang Chunyun,

secretary of the provincial party committee; and Zhao Zhihao, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and provincial governor; held cordial talks with the group respectively. Gao Changli, Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee and provincial vice governor, accompanied the guests from Guangdong to visit Taian, Jining, Zibo, Weifang, Yantai, Weihai, and Qingdao cities and prefectures. Guangdong Province's advanced experiences in reform and opening up aroused the great attention of the party and government leaders of various cities and prefectures of our province. The guests from Guangdong were also deeply impressed by the experiences of our province's Taian City in simplifying administration and delegating power to lower levels in rural areas, those of Zhucheng City in large-scale coordinated economic development, those of Laixi County in adopting various supporting measures to build village-level organizations and those of Zibo and Qingdao in coordinated development of urban and rural economies. Responsible comrades of the economic commission, communication, aquiculture, finance, and agriculture departments of Guangdong Province and responsible comrades of Guangzhou City also went to various localities to visit their counterparts to learn about the matters they are interested in.

Lin Ruo, secretary of the Guangdong provincial party committee, said to our reporter after the visiting and observation activities: During our visit and study activities in Shandong, we learned that your economic development is very rapid and many of your experiences are worthy to be learned from and popularized in Guangdong. We hope that the two provinces will strengthen exchanges and cooperation. We also hope to express our gratitude to Shandong people through you, the news media, for their lavish hospitality.

East Region

Lu Rongjing Inspects Anhui's Feidong County

OW1910183490 Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese
5 Oct 90 p 1

[Text] While inspecting rural area energy resource development work in Feidong County recently, Lu Rongjing, secretary of the Anhui provincial party committee, and Yang Yongliang, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, emphatically pointed out that comprehensive development and utilization of the energy resources of rural areas has great potential and good prospects because it is of vital importance to and has a significant effect on improving the economic condition of peasants as quickly as possible and on strengthening the two civilization construction of rural areas. All localities are urged to suit measures to local conditions and to consider comprehensive development and utilization of rural energy resources as a key link in pushing forward the transformation of traditional agriculture into ecologically sound, highly efficient, and modernized large-scale agricultural production to continuously speed up the pace of building up new socialist rural areas. In the midst of National Day and the Mid-Autumn Festival celebration on 2 October, accompanied by Chen Guanglin, secretary of the Hefei city party committee, Comrades Lu Rongjing and Yang Yongliang visited the Wuzhuang Team [as published] of Hexi village and the Xinjian Team [as published] of Nanpan village in Huangli Township of Feidong County's Badou District. They also visited peasant families in Hushi village and Gongji village in Fuwang and Badou Townships, respectively. While there, they went to the fields to inspect the peasants' energetic efforts to develop and utilize marsh gas and to comprehensively develop and utilize rural energy sources. They held cordial discussions with cadres and the masses to study how to further develop the rural economy, improve the rural outlook, and speed up the building of socialist new rural areas. Wherever they went, they presented facts in an effort to educate the masses on the significance and advantages of a comprehensive development and utilization of energy resources. At the Xinjian Team of Nanpan village in Huangli Township, peasant Wu Yugong briefed the provincial, city, and county leaders on the significant economic and social benefits his family has reaped as a result of developing and utilizing marsh gas. Comrades Lu Rongjing and Yang Yongliang were very pleased to hear this. They told the county, district, township, and village cadres present that the masses are the ones who are most ready to answer the call of the party and the government, and that the key for our cadres is to strengthen leadership and guidance and to do a good job in propaganda, supervisory work, and other services in order to succeed. As long as the cadres are doing work that truly benefits the masses, the masses will endorse and support us wholeheartedly. In this way, there will be few difficulties in carrying out work, and hence the task of carrying out

the comprehensive development and utilization of rural energy resources will achieve new breakthroughs and progress.

Badou District is the rural area work liaison point for leading cadres of party committees of Hefei City and Feidong County. This district has achieved remarkable results in the last two years by giving top priority to developing and utilizing marsh gas. It has effectively stimulated economic development and improved the ecological environment of rural areas. The financial standing and the spirit of the peasants also have undergone great changes in the district. As of early September, the district had completed over 1,000 marsh gas pits with seven townships each having more than 100 such pits. After hearing a progress report by responsible cadres of the county and the district, Lu Rongjing and Yang Yongliang fully endorsed the results achieved by people there. They also have emphatically pointed out that comprehensive development and utilization of the energy resources of rural areas is a vital link in developing modern, large-scale agricultural production, and that it is necessary to stimulate rural economic development through the comprehensive development and utilization of these energy resources to further raise the overall standard in building socialist new rural areas. Lu Rongjing also stressed that the question of the mutual promotion and coordinated development of the three rural industries under new circumstances is worthy of careful study.

In some rural areas, the development and utilization of their energy resources have created new problems regarding the further development of crop cultivation, animal husbandry, and village and town enterprises. For instance, how do we dispose of the huge quantity of straw saved as a result of using marsh gas? Other than reusing it as fertilizer for fields, can it be used in the production of wrapping paper, box cartons, or other higher and value-added processing? Developing and utilizing marsh gas has stimulated the development of the breeding industry, thus resulting in an increase in the number of pigs, cows, lambs and other domestic animals. How should we work on further processing, storage, transportation, and distribution work? All of these problems should be singled out and studied by specialists. Scientific and technological personnel of scientific research departments and schools of higher learning in cities may be requested to help solve these problems. When discussing the need to invigorate the market for the purpose of developing the commodity economy of rural areas, Lu Rongjing stressed the need to strengthen society-oriented services and to positively develop a new structure of cooperative economy. He said: Grass-roots level organs and all cadres in rural areas must strengthen their service concept and do a good job in improving socialized services in rural areas. They must exploit all possible ways to help solve numerous difficulties and problems confronting each and every peasant household in the course of developing commodity production. It is necessary to effectively integrate the initiative of peasants in promoting family production with the superiority

of socialist cooperative economy. They should develop and expand the new style cooperative economy and strengthen its "integrated" effects by perfecting rural areas' society-oriented service. It now seems that without the strength of the cooperative economy, it will not only be impossible to provide effective society-oriented services to the broad masses of peasants, but also will directly weaken the coherence and fighting power of the party's grass-roots organizations and political power at the basic level. Therefore, all localities must heighten their focus on this matter and take effective measures to change the present situation of a weak cooperative economy which prevails in most townships and villages of our province.

During the inspection tour, Comrades Lu Rongjing and Yang Yongliang also attached special importance to rural areas' family planning, spiritual civilization construction, and other areas of work. They repeatedly emphasized that the development work of rural areas must firmly keep to the policy of "simultaneously grasping civilization in two aspects." After the peasants become affluent, we must never be lax in family planning work nor encourage the unhealthy trend of callousness and wasteful extravagance. Party organs and grass-roots cadres at all levels have the responsibility of leading the peasants in carrying forward healthy trends, establishing new styles, and building prosperous and civilized new socialist rural areas.

Anhui Leaders Address Meeting on Rural Reform

*OW1910182790 Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese
13 Oct 90 p 1*

[Excerpts] A seven-day provincial meeting of secretaries of prefectural and city party committees, prefectural commissioners, and city mayors ended in Tianchang County on 11 October. The meeting, convened by the provincial party committee and the provincial government, particularly discussed questions on deepening rural reform according to a series of instructions issued by the party Central Committee and the State Council on rural work. [passage omitted]

Provincial party and government leaders attended the meeting, including Lu Rongjing, Fu Xishou, Yang Yongliang, Liu Guangcai, Zhao Baoxing, Wang Shengjun, Shao Ming, Chen Tingyuan, Wang Sheyun, and Xu Shiqi. Du Yan, a department director of the State Commission for Economic Restructuring, attended and addressed the meeting. [passage omitted]

Fu Xishou made a concluding report at the meeting, and Lu Rongjing addressed it.

Fu Xishou pointed out: The output-related system of contract responsibility on a household basis is a new collective economic system in place of the people's commune system, which is bound to move toward specialization, commercialization, and socialization along the socialist road. Therefore, the output-related system of contract responsibility on a household basis is not a

expedient or interim measure; this system must remain stable for a long time to come, and we must keep improving it. [passage omitted]

Fu Xishou said: It is natural that there are some new situations, new problems, or even new contradictions or conflicts in the course of implementing the output-related system of contract responsibility on a household basis. To continually improve this new system, we must effectively solve such problems and contradictions by deepening rural reform.

He said: How should we further deepen rural reform? What is the main direction for doing this? It should be clearly defined that this is to institute and improve a rural social service system, to continually improve the double-tier system of unified and separate management, and to give full play to the superiority of the socialist collective economy and the initiative of peasants in household operations. By so doing, we shall be able to continually promote the development of the rural economy and lead peasants along the road to common prosperity. The double-tier system of unified and separate management can be briefly summarized as: The land is owned by the collective, but farmed by individual households, and social services are provided in a unified way. [passage omitted]

Lu Rongjing analyzed the basic situation in rural work and stressed the underlying, guiding principles and methods for it. He pointed out: Tremendous developments have been made in various fields of work in the rural areas of the province. General standards have greatly improved compared with those 11, or even five, years ago. Such developments have local characteristics, but they are quite uneven. In face of the new situation, we must adhere to the party's rural economic policies, continue to deepen reform, do our work according to the basic line of "one center and two basic points," and effectively implement the party Central Committee's policy of maintaining a sustained, steady, and coordinated development of the economy. On the rural social service system, he said: This is an inevitable requirement set by the current rural productive forces for the relations of production; it is necessary to institute the social service system in order to strengthen socialism and consolidate its forward position in rural areas; and it is necessary to do so in order to strengthen the ties between the party and the masses and between the cadres and the masses and to maintain the stability of the overall situation. He fully affirmed the positive exploration made by Chuxian Prefecture in developing a rural social service system and called on other localities to conscientiously learn from its experiences as a task in deepening rural reform and to lead peasants in learning from these experiences as a major step in building a new socialist countryside with Chinese characteristics. In doing practical work, we must persist in proceeding from actual conditions systematically and achieve substantial results; under no circumstances must we do anything in an oversimplified way or on a whim.

Jiang Chunyun Watches Soldiers' Demonstration

*SK2110003290 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Oct 90*

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 19 October, the Jinan Military Region held a professional skills competition and demonstration of armorers at the shooting range in the western suburban area of Jinan City. Chi Haotian, member of the Central Military Commission and chief of the general staff of the General Staff Headquarters of the People's Liberation Army [PLA], Liu Mingpu, deputy director of the General Logistics Department, leading comrades of the Jinan Military Region, including Zhang Wannian, Song Qingwei, Yan Zhuo, Yang Guoping, Jiang Futang and Hao Baoqing, leading comrade of the Air Force of the Jinan Military Region (Yang Hanwen) and leading comrades of the provincial party committee and government, including Jiang Chunyun, Ma Zhongchen, Zhao Zhihao, and Ma Zhongcai, watched with great interest the professional skills competition and demonstration together with delegates to the experience-exchange meeting of the all-Army on-the-job training for armorers and some 1,500 officers and men. [passage omitted]

On the afternoon of 19 October, the Jinan Military Region held a meeting to commend 22 advanced collectives emerging in the professional skills demonstration, 42 outstanding collectives, and 115 winners at the competition. Chief of General Staff Chi Haotian addressed the meeting. He highly appraised the Jinan Military Region's professional skills competition and demonstration activity for armorers.

Zhu Rongji Addresses Clean Government Meeting

*OW2110043490 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin
2300 GMT 17 Oct 90*

[From the "Morning News" program]

[Text] The Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee and the municipal government called a mobilization meeting on intensifying the building of clean government and rectifying unhealthy practices in various trades and professions yesterday [17 October]. The meeting took place at the Friendship Hall in the exhibition center.

It was pointed out at the meeting that rectifying unhealthy practices in various trades and professions is a pressing task confronting party organizations and governments at all levels and all trades and professions. The municipal drive to correct unhealthy practices will be directed mainly at departments and units that are closely related to the people's everyday life. The drive will tackle, first of all, the prevailing practice in vegetable markets. At the same time, attention will be paid to unhealthy practices in gas, housing management, postal and telecommunications, and water supply departments.

Zhu Rongji, secretary of the municipal party committee and mayor, chaired the mobilization meeting, and made

an important speech on how to strengthen party leadership and bring into play the supervisory and guaranteeing role of party organizations in rectifying unhealthy practices in trades and professions.

Huang Ju, deputy secretary of the municipal party committee and vice mayor, delivered a mobilization report. Deputy Secretary Wu Banguo also spoke at the meeting.

Discussing how to implement the guidelines of the State Council's telephone conference on correcting unhealthy practices in various trades and professions in Shanghai, Huang Ju said: The unhealthy practices the masses of Shanghai resent the most are, first of all, abusing one's position and powers in accepting dinner, gifts, and money for selfish interests; second, putting human relations above laws and regulations and going through the back door to get things done; third, putting profit-making first, employing trickery, and seeking private gains at public expense; and fourth, wanton collection of fees and fines and apportionment of expenses. A portion of the large annual appropriations by the municipal government to subsidize pork, poultry, eggs, and vegetables has gone into the pockets of some people in the circulation links.

He called for determined efforts to consolidate and correct the unhealthy practice in vegetable markets, a hot spot the masses are most concerned about and critical of.

Comrade Huang Ju made a six-point suggestion for correcting unhealthy practices in various trades and professions, calling on party and government leaders at all levels to respond to the party's pressing task and achieve unity in their thinking and understanding on the basis of the demands and arrangements of the Central Committee and the State Council. They should make conscientious and persistent efforts to achieve marked results in correcting unhealthy practices in trades and professions.

Attending the meeting were more than 1,000 principal party and government leading cadres from all municipal departments, commissions, offices, bureaus, districts, counties, and corporations.

Meets Minorities Visiting Group

*OW2110002390 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin
2300 GMT 18 Oct 90*

[From the "Morning News" program]

[Text] Zhu Rongji, Shanghai municipal party committee secretary and mayor, yesterday afternoon met with all members of a visiting group of minority nationalities from border counties throughout China, led by (Wen Jing), at the Shanghai Academic Activities Center of the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

On behalf of the municipal party committee and the municipal government, Zhu Rongji extended a warm

welcome to the group for their visit to Shanghai. He invited them to present their views on the assorted work in Shanghai.

Responsible persons of the municipal planning commission, the municipal Pudong development office, and the municipal nationalities affairs commission, respectively, briefed members of the visiting group on developments in Shanghai.

Li Zemin Addresses Rural Work Meeting

OW2110121190 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 18 Oct 90

[By station reporters (Yu Zhide) and (Chen Wusheng); from the "Provincial Hookup" program]

[Text] Li Zemin, provincial party committee secretary, delivered an important speech at the provincial rural work meeting, which ended yesterday, on how party committees at all levels should strengthen their leadership over agricultural and rural work.

He pointed out that it is necessary for us to persist in the socialist orientation if we want to deepen reform in rural areas. Secretary Li Zemin said: We must remain unshakable at all times in our conviction in the guiding ideology that is based on agriculture. Agriculture is the lifeblood of the economy as well as the foundation of our national economy. Peasants' problems have been the fundamental problems of the revolution and construction in our country all along. The overall stability as well as social stability of our country will be basically ensured and we will have a solid foundation to attain the strategic target of quadrupling our gross national product when the agricultural foundation is secure and when the peasants live and work in peace and contentment. It will also create conditions favorable for bringing about the step by step modernization of agriculture. We must remain sober in estimating the agricultural situation, clearly see both the favorable conditions for agricultural development in our province and the relatively weak foundation for agriculture and the inadequacies for its sustained development at the same time, and have a perfect understanding of the difficulty and complexity of the agricultural problems as well as the need for protracted efforts to solve them. Therefore, we must firmly foster the ideology that is based on agriculture at all times. It is necessary for governments at all levels and all departments to give favorable treatment to agriculture. Moreover, it is necessary for us to bring the favorable political conditions of the party into play; encourage the spirit of plain living and hard struggle and the spirit of striving for regeneration through self-reliance; support and urge the peasants to increase their labor input, improve the conditions for agricultural production, and strengthen agriculture, which is one of the basic industries.

Li Zemin emphatically pointed out that it is necessary for us to persist in socialist orientation if we want to deepen reform in rural areas. He said: Our country is now at a crucial period of socialist development. As far

as rural work is concerned, both party committees and governments at all levels face the tasks of further deepening reform in rural areas in the next 10 years. Deepening rural reform means we must persist in the work in accordance with the guiding principles laid down by Comrade Xiaoping. The general direction of rural reform includes developing the collective economy and guiding the peasants to take the road to common prosperity. Comrade Li Zemin said: Taking into consideration the current situation of rural reform in our province, we must concentrate our efforts on the following areas. First, we must continue to stabilize and improve the system of contracted responsibilities on a household basis with remuneration linked to output, strengthen the function of centralization, and improve and develop the rural cooperative economy. It is necessary for us to persist in the system of contracted responsibilities on a household basis with remuneration linked to output for a protracted period of time, stress the stability of this basic policy, and, meanwhile, improve the dual operational system which combines centralization and decentralization. We must take note of the major tendency and difficulty in our present work, which still remains in attaching little importance to collective operations and the level of centralization. Second, if we want to succeed in persisting in the socialist orientation of rural reform, we must make efforts to develop and expand the collective economy, pay attention to studying new situations and new problems, and be aware of the fact that developing the collective economy in rural areas is the key of keys for building the new socialist rural areas. It would be difficult for us to consolidate public ownership, give play to the role of organizations at the grass-roots level, maintain a material basis for the building of socialist spiritual civilization in rural areas, and provide effective services for the peasants without substantial economic strength at the village level. Therefore, developing and expanding the collective economy at the village level is a matter of great importance that requires us to make vigorous efforts to continue to work successfully in this endeavor. Third, we must correctly carry out the policy of making some people become better off before others and gradually attain the objective of achieving common prosperity. We must improve the contracted managerial responsibility system for the collective economy in rural areas by putting an end to the situation of enterprises giving more favorable distribution to some individuals. In particular, it is incumbent on the cadres who are party members to lead the masses to common prosperity.

Finally, Li Zemin said it is necessary for us to conscientiously and realistically strengthen the party's leadership over agricultural and rural work. He stressed: The major tasks for party committees in handling agricultural and rural work are assuming overall responsibility and paying attention to coordination and important matters. The party and government leaders of cities, prefectures, and counties must give priority to and concentrate all their efforts on agricultural and rural work. It is necessary for party committees to make vigorous efforts to do a good job in handling the party's work in rural areas—

the ideological and political work, the building of spiritual civilization, and development of organizations at the grass-roots level—to ensure implementation of the line, guiding principles, and policies of the party and state. They must study the new situations and problems arising from the endeavor to promote agriculture and rural work, strive to solve them, and coordinate with all quarters to form a pool of efforts by the whole party and the whole society to promote agricultural development.

Zhejiang Issues Winter Conscription Order

OW2210095290 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 13 Oct 90

[From the "Provincial Hookup" program]

[Text] The provincial government and military district issued a conscription order on 18 October, announcing the conscription of new recruits for the People's Liberation Army [PLA] and the Chinese People's Armed Police Force in our province beginning 10 November.

The order stipulates the qualifications of new recruits in the winter conscription as follows: Youths who are registered residents of the countryside shall have at least junior middle school education. The educational requirement may be lowered to higher primary school level for youths living on islands, in the remote countryside, and in areas where people of minority nationalities live in compact communities. Youths who are registered residents of urban areas, including workers in enterprises and institutions, shall have high school or vocational high school education. The educational requirement may be lowered to middle school level for children of PLA and armed police cadres stationed on islands and in areas not in from residential districts. Regarding females, only those who graduated in 1990 may apply. The age requirement for males is between 18 and 20. The age requirement for workers in enterprises and institutions may be extended to 21. The age requirement for females is between 18 and 19. Those at 17 may enlist voluntarily.

The order says: In light of changes in winter conscription, such as the increase in conscription periods to two within this year and more stringent requirements for physical examination and political screening, people's governments at all levels must regard the conscription mission as one of their important tasks, take effective measures, and make overall arrangements to carry out the mission. Departments concerned shall also cooperate with each other and faithfully carry out this mission.

Central-South Region

Guangdong Copes With Industrial Difficulties

HK1910121190 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 16 Oct 90 p 2

["Special dispatch" by staff reporter Ho Suiyi (0149 4482 1837): "Guangdong Takes Two Measures To Cope With Industrial Difficulties"]

[Text] Guangzhou, 15 Oct (TA KUNG PAO)—It seems that after a large tree overgrown with branches and leaves is pruned, its remaining trunk can fully absorb sunlight, its branches show vitality, and it will be a mass of branches and leaves and dance in the breeze very soon.

Some people liken this to Guangdong industry after one year of improvement and rectification. We feel that it is rather appropriate.

It Is Unbearable To Recall What Happened in Autumn Last Year and in Spring This Year

Guangdong has passed through a 10-year golden age when it enjoyed special policies and flexible measures. Since September last year, it has been subordinated to the overall situation in which "all the activities of the nation are coordinated like pieces in a chess game" and the speed of its growth has gradually dropped from over 30 percent. With the implementation of the principle of curtailing the scale of capital construction and credit, in January this year Guangdong industry was at the nadir and once showed the "red light"; the negative growth of its industrial output value amounted to 11 percent.

From autumn last year to spring this year, the high-level officials in the field of the Guangdong economy counted, as it were, the days on their fingers, looked for funds and raw materials, and tried to find a market for their products. People once thought that Guangdong would collapse after one setback. Foreign capital hesitated to come.

At that time, the government avoided mentioning the sensitive realities of suspension of production and suspension of work; the upper and lower levels knitted their brows in this place which had consistently shown people an image that "to make money, come to Guangdong." Sit-in protests by enterprise workers, who suspended work, occurred in some places of Guangdong and the degree of difficulty was imaginable.

Two "Magic Weapons" for Breaking Through the Predicament

It is not an exaggeration to say that Guangdong people are alert and resourceful. Ten years of opening up and reform have made people here play an "edge ball"; they do not violate the major principle of the central authorities but have made full use of the policies. Once in a long while, they make an application for "trial implementation in order to acquire experience and for the reference of the whole country." Once it is approved, they carry out their plan in a limited scope and on a small scale and they popularize their experience. They gradually turn the disadvantageous into the advantageous. The good situation is formed again on the strength of new accumulations bit by bit.

The slack market and overstocking of products annoyed Guangdong for a very long time. At a conference, Vice Governor Yu Fei, a native of Ningbo, said humorously:

"We must not die together (the participants in the conference laughed). All roads lead to Rome. If products cannot sell inside our country, we can develop exports." Consequently, the development of exports has become one of the magic weapons for rejuvenating the economy.

The machine-building trade was one of the most slumping trades and especially the agricultural, light industrial, food, and building machinery did not sell in the market. Subsequently, as Guangdong attached importance to the opening and development of the markets of the developing countries, it tided over the most difficult time.

The province has worked out plans for exporting all unmarketable products and the amount of exports has increased quickly. The value of exports in the gross industrial output value increased from 26 percent last year and the year before to 40 percent in the first three quarters of this year.

Structural readjustment is carried out. Guangdong people do need central authorities' mobilization and persuasion. They know and resolutely carry out the method of "giving up the minor things to protect the major things." Some people criticized Guangdong financial circles' method of concentrating financial resources to support the factories and trades whose products are marketable. They called this method "adding flowers to the brocade," "ransacking the poor to help the rich," and "slow plus frost" to the enterprises with poor economic results that urgently needed support.

Later, facts proved that this method conformed to the principle of survival of the fittest. A large number of hopeless trades have gotten out of their predicament. For example, the electronic industry was considered a "hopeless" industry. Its products increased by approximately 40 percent in the first half of this year and recorded an increase of 20 percentage points over the same period last year. It was again regarded as "being in the ascendant." As the other magic weapon, structural readjustment has been carried out well by Guangdong.

Achievements and Difficulties Coexist

Guangdong's gross industrial output value by the end of September was 113.9 billion yuan, an increase of 12.1 percent over the same period last year, and the export value of it was some 29.8 billion yuan, an increase of 40 percent. The ratio between the capital for the finished products and the gross output value in September was 1.7 to 100, being the level of 1988, the year of the best sales.

Nevertheless, Guangdong's coal and chemical fertilizer industries still have difficulties. Guangdong produces only low-value coal and the annual output is about 8 million tons. This coal was used only as building material in the past. These two industries have now not improved much. It is estimated that the province incurs a loss of some 30 million yuan in coal. The price of salt is low and the benefit is poor. Furthermore, chemical

industrial plants are operating under capacity, resulting in reduction in the production of caustic soda. As a major province for salt production, Guangdong can't help it. In chemical industry, due to the outbreak of the Gulf crisis, there is a shortage of imported oil, thus obviously affecting the petrochemical industry.

Emphasis Is Placed on Laying a Foundation in the First Three Years of the Eighth Five-Year Plan

According to Guangdong's plan for development in the Eighth Five-Year Plan, in the industrial aspect, emphasis is placed on continuously developing energy, communications, and raw material industry. As importance was attached to the processing industry in the Sixth Five-Year Plan and Seventh Five-Year Plan and there is insufficient staying power and foundation, if we do not strengthen it more, it will not have greater prospects.

According to this plan that has not been submitted to the central authorities, the development of energy and communications in the first three years is still put in the first position and the level and economic results of the processing industry should be enhanced.

In light of the argument put forward by some people that investments in electric power should be reduced to concentrate financial resources on an increase in the advanced production lines and the maintaining of the existing enterprises, figures of industrial circles call it a "short-term action." We should not be misled by the phenomenon of ample supply of electricity as a result of the suspension of enterprise operation. If the development of electric power stagnates, we will follow the same old disastrous road as in the later period of the Sixth Five-Year Plan. It will be too late to change by that time.

Henan Set To Strengthen Multiparty Cooperation

HK2210051490 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Oct 90

[Text] The full text of the Henan Provincial CPC Committee's measures for implementing the party Central Committee's "Opinions on Upholding and Improving the Systems of Multiparty Cooperation and Political Consultative Conference Under CPC Leadership" was published a few days ago.

The document points out: Properly studying and carrying out the party Central Committee's "opinions" is a common task for party committees and democratic parties at all levels. Party committees and democratic parties' organizations at all levels throughout the province, party committee leading members in particular, should conscientiously study the party Central Committee's "opinions," profoundly grasp their essence, seek unity of thinking, and strengthen their consciousness and sense of responsibility in carrying out the "opinions."

The document stresses: It is necessary to strengthen the cooperation and consultation between the Henan Provincial CPC Committee and various local democratic

parties; give better play to the role of democratic parties' members and nonparty affiliated public figures in the People's Congress; give better play to the various democratic parties' role in the People's Political Consultative Conference; appoint democratic parties' members and nonparty personages as leaders of governments and judicial organs at all levels; encourage various democratic parties to make greater contributions to maintaining stability and unity, reform and opening, socialist modernization, and reunification of the motherland; and support them in strengthening themselves politically.

The document calls on party committees at all levels to strengthen and improve their leadership over democratic parties, and place the work related to the united front and democratic parties on their agenda.

The document also demands that CPC united front work departments at all levels coordinate the united front work in their units and regions, serve as party committee advisers and assistants, and provide necessary service so that the party committee, People's Congress, governments, and the Political Consultative Conference will really consult and cooperate with each other as required in performing their duties.

Southwest Region

40th Anniversary of Qamdo 'Liberation' Marked

Hu Jintao Addresses Meeting

OW1910193990 Beijing XINHUA in English
1539 GMT 19 Oct 90

[Text] Qamdo, October 19 (XINHUA)—People of all walks of life in Qamdo Prefecture in the Tibet Autonomous Region today gathered at a mass rally to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the prefecture's liberation.

Among those attending the celebration were representatives from the United Front Work Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) and from Tibetan autonomous prefectures in Yunnan, Sichuan and Qinghai provinces.

The regional people's government and party committee, the State Nationalities Affairs Commission and the Bureau of Religious Affairs under the State Council sent messages of congratulations to the meeting.

Addressing the meeting, Hu Jintao, secretary of the Tibet Autonomous Regional Committee of the CPC, said that remarkable achievements have been scored in the political, economic and social aspects of the prefecture over the past four decades. People here enjoy a stable social environment and a happy life, he said.

Hu disclosed that the regional government will earmark 20 million yuan for Qamdo Prefecture this year to boost its construction in 10 aspects including transportation, power industry and education.

Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Tibetan Regional People's Congress, said the liberation of Qamdo Prefecture marked the smashing of the yoke of imperialism and feudal serfdom. It paved the way for the peaceful liberation of the whole of Tibet, he pointed out.

Artistic performances, sports meets and exhibitions were held on the occasion.

Gyaincain Norbu Addresses Forum

OW2010044190 Lhasa Tibet Television Network
in Mandarin 1300 GMT 19 Oct 90

[Announcer-read video report by station reporters (Zheng Dojie) and (Le Shulin); from the "Tibet News" program]

[Text] On the morning of 19 October, the meeting center of the Hall of the Tibetan People was permeated with an atmosphere of jubilation. People of all nationalities in all walks of life in Tibet, veteran comrades who joined the Qamdo campaign or worked in Qamdo, veteran comrades hailing from Qamdo, and noted personages of all nationalities happily gathered under the same roof to hold a forum to warmly and grandly celebrate the 40th anniversary of Qamdo's liberation. [video opens with a closeup of a horizontal red cloth sign reading "Forum in Celebration of the 40th Anniversary of the Liberation of Qamdo," in Tibetan and Chinese, hanging on the wall, and then cuts to show packed meeting hall with people sitting behind long tables]

Tian Congming, deputy secretary of the regional party committee, presided over the forum. All comrades attending the forum first rose and stood in silent tribute to veterans of the revolution who sacrificed their lives in the campaign of Qamdo or in developing Qamdo.

Basang, Jiang Hongquan, Ma Lisheng, Zi Cheng, (Tao Xu), Sengqen Lozong Gyaincain, Jangzhong Zhaxi Doje, Hu Songjie, Zheng Ying, Lhalu Cewang Doje, Tangmai Gongjue Baimu, Gonbasar Tubdanjigzha, Duojizha Jiangbailuosang, and (Deng Yongliang), responsible comrades of the regional party committee advisory group, the planning committee, the regional People's Congress, the regional people's government, the regional CPPCC Committee, and the Tibetan Military District, were present at the forum.

Gyaincain Norbu, deputy secretary of the autonomous region party committee, and chairman of the regional people's government, spoke first at the forum. He said: The liberation of Qamdo created conditions for the peaceful liberation of Tibet. The victory in the campaign of Qamdo smashed imperialism and Tibet's pro-imperialist, splittist forces which dreamed to obstruct the Chinese People's Liberation Army from liberating Tibet; it also triggered a drastic change inside the ruling clique of Tibet's superstructure. Patriotic and progressive forces rapidly grew sturdy and strong. The outcry for peace talks rose higher and higher day by day. Soon after

Qamdo was liberated, inspired by the party Central Committee's policy and spurred by the patriotic and progressive forces, Tibet's local government dispatched plenipotentiaries to Beijing to attend peace talks. In 1951, an agreement on the peaceful liberation of Tibet was signed, thus opening a new chapter in the annals of Tibet.

After relating the significance of the liberation of Qamdo and the great achievements made over the past 40 years since its liberation, Gyaincain Norbu said: Our practical experience over the past 40 years since Qamdo's liberation proves that upholding the CPC's leadership, keeping to the socialist system, and firmly safeguarding the motherland's unification are the fundamental guarantee for Tibet's national liberation and social progress. Upholding the principle of unity between the Han and minority nationalities, strengthening national unity, and building new equal, united, mutual-aid socialist relations of nationalities are the key to the growing and flourishing of Tibet's economy. Keeping to the ideological line of seeking truth from facts and proceeding from actual conditions and of adhering to the principle of prudence and firmness are an important experience of Tibet's revolution and construction. Persistence in promoting economic development as the central task, upholding reform and openness, and striving hard to develop social productive forces are the foundations of Tibet's social stability, booming economy, and national progress.

Gyaincain called for the vast number of cadres and masses of all nationalities in all walks of life in the region to rally still more closely around the party Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin as the core, make concerted efforts, work industriously, and strive hard to fulfill all tasks set by the fourth regional CPC congress and build a united, affluent, and civilized new Tibet. [Video shows several forum participants standing up to accept white silk scarfs and two clocks as gifts marketing the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Qamdo, and then cuts to show some of the forum participants drinking toasts to each other]

Further on Gyaincain Norbu Speech

OW2010124690 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1546 GMT 19 Oct 90

[By reporter Duoqi Zhandui (1122 0679 0594 1018)]

[Text] Lhasa, 19 Oct (XINHUA)—Leading organs of the Tibet Autonomous Region held in Lhasa today a forum of representatives of all nationalities and circles to warmly celebrate the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Qamdo.

On behalf of the party committee and government of the autonomous region, Gyaincain Norbu, chairman of the Tibet Autonomous Regional People's Government, spoke at the meeting. He said: Forty years ago today the People's Liberation Army [PLA] raised a red flag of five stars in Qamdo, proclaiming its liberation. The liberation of this important city in eastern Tibet smashed the

dream of imperialist and Tibet's pro-imperialist and splittist forces to prevent the PLA from liberating Tibet and paved a smooth path for its peaceful liberation, creating a glorious page in the history of Tibet.

Gyaincain Norbu said: At present, the situation in Tibet is more stable. A good harvest is in sight. The production of animal husbandry, while severely damaged as a result of natural disasters, promises a good future. It has become a common aspiration of people of all nationalities in Tibet to have a stable, progressive, and rich society in which to live. In order to expedite the development in Tibet, we should from now on carry out an educational drive among all people to safeguard the unification of the motherland and strengthen national unity. We should work hard to achieve a sustained, stable, and coordinated development of the national economy, increase economic strength in Tibet, and improve the life of the great masses of the people. The Tibet local government sent Lhalu Cewang Doje, vice chairman of the Tibet Regional Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC], to Qamdo on the eve of its liberation to take care of military and political affairs there. He said at the meeting: All sorts of feelings well up in my mind when we celebrate the 40th anniversary of the liberation in Qamdo. He continued: Facts have proved that without the CPC there will be no new and beloved Tibet. It is only by following the socialist road that the people of Tibet can lead a happy life. He expressed his hope to contribute his strength to the cause of safeguarding the unification of the motherland and strengthening unity among all nationalities.

At the meeting, (A Deng), deputy director of the public health department of the autonomous region, said emotionally: I feel particularly excited today because this happy occasion is the 40th anniversary of the liberation of my hometown. He added: The past 40 years have witnessed tremendous historic changes in Qamdo. As far as medical services and public health are concerned, there has been an earth-shaking change in these fields since the government established the first hospital in Qamdo. At present, a network of medical services and public health with Qamdo as a center has been formed. Peasants and herdsmen can enjoy free medical service. The condition of medical services and public health for Tibetan people has been greatly improved.

Before the meeting ended, representatives praised the great contributions of the PLA and the new life of the Tibetan people.

Rally Held

OW2010111990 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1532 GMT 19 Oct 90

[By reporter Cheng Anping (4453 1344 1627)]

[Text] Qamdo, 19 Oct (XINHUA)—Tibet's Qamdo Prefecture held a rally this morning in Qamdo Macaoba Square to warmly celebrate the 40th anniversary of its

liberation. Party, government, and Army leaders of the Tibet Autonomous Region, public figures of all nationalities from all walks of life, and guests from various localities in the region came to join the celebration of this brilliant festival of the people of Qamdo and Tibet along with local cadres and masses of various nationalities, numbering more than 10,000 in total.

Today Macaoaba Square was decked with colorful banners and resounded with music and drumbeats. A big national emblem hung at the center above the rostrum and was flanked by 10 brilliant red flags. Around the square were huge horizontal streamers, bearing such slogans as "Long live the great unity of the people of all nationalities in the country." Among those attending today's celebration were delegations from the Tibet Autonomous Region, the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee, the Chengdu Military Region, the Central Nationalities Song and Dance Ensemble, as well as some autonomous prefectures and counties of Tibet, Qinghai, Sichuan, and Yunnan. The general office of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC], the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee, the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, the Religious Affairs Bureau of the State Council, the party committee and the people's government of the Tibet Autonomous Region, the Chengdu Military Region, and the Tibet Military District sent messages of greetings to the rally. Messages of greetings were also received from Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee; and Yin Fatang, former secretary of the Tibet regional party committee.

Hu Jintao, secretary of the Tibet regional party committee and first secretary of the Tibet Military District party committee, addressed the rally. He said: Qamdo Prefecture has undergone remarkable changes in its political, economic, and social fields in the 40 years since its liberation and especially since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. The prefecture is now in a gratifying situation in which the people are enjoying social stability and working and living in peace and contentment. On behalf of all comrades of the delegation of the Tibet Autonomous Region, he extended cordial regards and festive greetings to the cadres and masses of all nationalities and all walks of life in Qamdo Prefecture, the Chinese People's Liberation Army [PLA] units stationed in the prefecture, the commanders and fighters of the armed police force, the officers and men of public security police, and the retired cadres as well as staff members and workers who had made outstanding contributions to Qamdo's liberation and construction.

Hu Jintao said: While celebrating the 40th anniversary of Qamdo's liberation, we cherish the deep memory of the revolutionary martyrs who valiantly laid down their lives for the liberation of Qamdo as well as the deceased leaders of the old generation and deceased model persons of all fronts who made striking contributions to

Tibet's revolution and construction, including Zhang Jingwu, Zhang Guohua, Tan Guansan, and Wang Qimei. We also cherish the deep memory of Vice Chairman Banqen and other patriots who made prominent contributions to safeguarding the unification of the motherland, enhancing our national unity, and promoting Tibet's development and progress. In addition, we wish to pay high respects to Vice Chairman Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme and Vice Chairman Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai, who have been standing with our party through thick and thin, and who have long cooperated with us for the same cause and made significant contributions to it.

Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai, vice chairman of the National Committee of the CPPCC and vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Tibet Regional People's Congress, also delivered a speech at the rally. He pointed out: Qamdo's liberation marked the beginning of the perpetual extrication of the people of Tibet from the imperialist yoke as well as their emancipation from the feudal serfdom based on the integration of politics and religion and dictatorship by monks and aristocrats. It was also a prelude to the peaceful liberation of all of Tibet. Qamdo's liberation will be in the annals forever because of its great indelible significance to the past, present, and future of Tibet.

At the celebration rally, speeches were also given by representatives of the PLA units in Qamdo and the local masses.

A festive mood has prevailed throughout Qamdo since late September in greeting the 40th anniversary of liberation. The party committee and the Administrative Office of Qamdo Prefecture have held a variety of forums and briefings and an "exhibition of accomplishments marking the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Qamdo." They have also held numerous entertainment performances, a 1,000-strong round-the-city torch-carrying race, various sports contests, and other cultural and athletic activities.

While joyfully celebrating the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Qamdo Prefecture, the party committee and the people's government of Tibet Autonomous Region have decided to appropriate some 20 million yuan to assist the prefecture in further developing its construction in 10 fields, including agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, transportation, water conservancy, electric power, and education.

Party Congratulations Message

OW2110113990 Lhasa Tibet Television Network
in Mandarin 1300 GMT 20 Oct 90

[Announcer-read report from the "Tibet News" program; message of congratulations, dated 19 October 1990, from the Tibet Autonomous Regional CPC Committee and the Tibet Autonomous Regional People's Government to the Qamdo Prefectural CPC Committee

and the Qamdo Prefectural Commissioner's Office on the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Qamdo]

[Text] On the occasion of celebrating the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Qamdo, the autonomous regional party committee and the autonomous regional people's government, on behalf of the people of all nationalities in Tibet, would like to extend our warm greetings and cordial regards to the vast number of peasants and herdsman, cadres, workers and staff members, patriots of all circles, and all commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army [PLA] and armed police units in Qamdo Prefecture, as well as to all retired cadres and workers who made outstanding contributions to Qamdo's liberation and construction.

Qamdo's liberation laid a foundation for the peaceful liberation of Tibet. The immortal deeds performed by the people of all nationalities in Qamdo Prefecture in helping Tibet return to the big family of the motherland will be inscribed forever on the monument of Tibet's socialist revolution. In the 40 years since Qamdo's liberation, people of all nationalities in the prefecture, under the leadership of party and government organizations at various levels, have persistently taken the socialist road, safeguarded the unification of the motherland, strengthened unity among all nationalities, and worked hard to develop production. They have brought about an earth-shaking change in the political, economic, and social situation in the prefecture.

In recent years particularly, party and government organizations at various levels have paid great attention to performing the two major tasks of stabilizing the situation and developing the economy, and led people of all nationalities in the prefecture in upholding the four cardinal principles and the policy of reform and opening to the outside world, seriously implementing the special policies and flexible measures formulated by the central authorities exclusively for Tibet region, and accelerating economic construction. Gratifying achievements have been made.

We are glad to see that the political situation in the prefecture is stable, that society is peaceful and united, and that the people's living standards have remarkably improved. The autonomous regional party committee and the autonomous regional people's government hereby express their heartfelt thanks to and their highest respect for the people of all nationalities, all cadres, workers, and staff members, the patriots of all circles, and all commanders and fighters of the PLA and armed police units who have contributed to the creation of this excellent situation. We will soon accomplish the Seventh Five-Year Plan and enter a new development period in which the regional gross product will be doubled again and the people will become better off before the end of the century. The autonomous regional party committee and the autonomous regional people's government earnestly hope that the party, government, and Army organizations, as well as the people in Qamdo Prefecture will

unite even more closely, sum up experience, and conscientiously carry out the tasks put forward by the fourth Tibet autonomous regional party congress in consideration of local reality. We are convinced that the diligent, brave, and wise people of all nationalities in Qamdo will surely create an even better future with their hard work, and will make still greater contributions to building a new united, prosperous, socialist Tibet with a well-developed culture, and to accomplishing the four modernizations and revitalizing China.

Chengdu Military Region Message

OW2110140790 Lhasa Tibet Television Network
in Mandarin 1300 GMT 20 Oct 90

[Announcer-read message of congratulations, dated 15 October 1990, from the Chengdu Military Region to the Qamdo Prefectural CPC Committee and the Qamdo Prefectural Commissioner's Office on the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Qamdo]

[Text] On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Qamdo, we, on behalf of the General Staff Department, the General Political Department, and the General Logistics Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army [PLA] and all commanders and fighters of the Chengdu Military Region would like to extend our warmest greetings to you and, through you, to the people of all nationalities in Qamdo.

Forty years ago, the PLA took orders to enter Tibet and was accorded a warm welcome by the broad masses of the Tibetan compatriots. The troop movement was for the unification of the motherland, the fundamental interests of the people of all nationalities, and the prosperity of Tibet. It was with the Tibetan people's energetic support and the efforts made by the upper-level Tibetan patriots that the PLA won a great victory in the Qamdo campaign and paved the way for a peaceful liberation of Tibet. The historical contributions of the Qamdo campaign will permanently go down in history.

In the last 40 years, earth-shaking changes have taken place in Qamdo Prefecture where the cause of socialist revolution and construction is advancing with full steam, the people's living standards are constantly improving, unity among the various nationalities has been further strengthened, society is stable, and the economy is prosperous. We believe that under the guidance of the line, principles, and policies of the party Central Committee headed by Jiang Zemin, and under the leadership of the Tibet autonomous regional party committee and government, the government at all levels and the people of all nationalities in Qamdo will work even harder, and Qamdo Prefecture will surely make ever greater achievements in socialist revolution and construction.

If the Army and people are united as one, who in the world can match them? For several decades, the PLA units in Qamdo Prefecture and the people of all nationalities here have linked their hearts, shared weal and

woe, and become as inseparable from each other as fish and water. The PLA units have been given energetic support by the people of all nationalities and local party committees and governments at various levels both during the struggle against the aggression and expansion of hostile foreign forces and during the struggle against national splittism. In the days to come, we will, as always, unite closely and fight side by side with the people in Qamdo and all the people in Tibet, and make even greater efforts to safeguard the unification and territorial integrity of the motherland, to build new, united, and prosperous Qamdo and Tibet with a well-developed culture, and to defend the frontier region and strengthen national defense.

Our highest respects to you!

Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme Message

OW2110131090 Lhasa Tibet Television Network
in Mandarin 1300 GMT 20 Oct 90

[Announcer-read message of congratulations, dated 19 October, from Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, on the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Qamdo]

[Text] On the occasion of celebrating the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Qamdo, it is a pleasure for me to extend my warmest greetings and most cordial regards to the vast number of cadres and people of all nationalities and all circles working on all fronts in Qamdo Prefecture, to all commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army [PLA] and armed police units, and to all public security police in Qamdo Prefecture. Qamdo was the first prefecture to be liberated. Its liberation was an important turning point in Qamdo's history, and it created the favorable conditions for the peaceful liberation of Tibet.

In the last 40 years, Qamdo Prefecture, illuminated under the brilliance of the party's nationalities policies and with the concerted efforts made by its people, has made great achievements in safeguarding the unification of the motherland; strengthening unity among various nationalities; developing economy and culture; improving the people's living standards; and building a new united, prosperous Qamdo with a well-developed culture. I lived and worked in Qamdo for four years in the mid-1930's. Forty years ago to a day, I experienced the important moment when Qamdo had a new life. I am familiar with every mountain and river in Qamdo, and I love the diligent, brave, and hospitable people here. Today, I am greatly inspired by the earth-shaking changes and achievements made in Qamdo.

The 40-year history proves that our undertakings will be successful and our people will be happy so long as we rely firmly on the party leadership, persist in taking the socialist road, uphold the unification of the motherland and the unity among all nationalities, and unswervingly implement the policies formulated by the party Central Committee exclusively for Tibet. I earnestly hope and

wish that the people of all nationalities in Qamdo, under the leadership of the Tibet autonomous regional party committee and people's government, will continue to pay attention to the two major tasks of stabilizing the situation and developing the economy, and work hard with one heart and one mind to make Qamdo even better and more prosperous.

Lhasa Television Commentary

OW190225190 Lhasa Tibet Television Network
in Mandarin 1300 GMT 18 Oct 90

[Announcer-read station commentary: "Earth-Shaking Event—Celebrating the 40th Anniversary of the Liberation of Qamdo"; from the "Tibet News" program]

[Text] This year, the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Qamdo falls on 19 October. On this occasion, we would like to extend our warm greetings and cordial regards to the peoples of all nationalities, and all commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army and armed police units in Qamdo Prefecture, as well as to all retired cadres and workers who made outstanding contributions to Qamdo's liberation and construction.

Qamdo's liberation laid a foundation for the peaceful liberation of Tibet. The immortal deeds performed by the people of all nationalities in Qamdo Prefecture in making Tibet return to the big family of the motherland will be inscribed forever on the monument of Tibet's socialist revolution. In the 40 years since Qamdo's liberation, the people of all nationalities in the prefecture have been bathed in the sunshine of the party's nationalities policies, persistently taken the socialist road, safeguarded the unification of the motherland, strengthened unity among all nationalities, and worked hard to develop production. They have brought about an earth-shaking change in the political, economic, and social situation of the prefecture.

As compared with the years preceding liberation, the prefecture's present per-mu yield of grain has doubled, its average per-capita amount of grain has increased to more than 360 jin from less than 200 jin, and the total number of its livestock has doubled. There was no industry in Qamdo before liberation. Today, the prefecture has set up more than 30 medium-sized and small enterprises involving electric power, coal, building materials, processing, and food industries, with total annual industrial output value exceeding 10 million yuan. There was not even one kilometer of highway in Qamdo before liberation. Today, it has become the center of a highway network leading to all parts of the country, and the highways in the prefecture exceed 4,700 km in total length. There were no schools in Qamdo before liberation. Today, there are more than 500 middle and primary schools with thousands and thousands of students.

We are glad to see that the political situation in the prefecture is stable, and with remarkably improved living standards, the people here are living and working in peace and contentment. This earth-shaking change

proves again that the Tibetan people can be truly emancipated and have a bright future and happiness only under the CPC leadership in the big family of the motherland. We wholeheartedly hope that the people in Qamdo will rally closely around the party Central Committee and the prefectural party committee; conscientiously carry out the tasks put forward by the fourth Tibet autonomous regional party congress; and make still greater contributions to building a new united, prosperous socialist Tibet with a well-developed culture, and to accomplishing the four modernizations and revitalizing China.

Commentary on 40th Anniversary

OW2010132590 Lhasa Tibet Television Network
in Mandarin 1300 GMT 19 Oct 90

[Station commentary: "History's Choice, Tremendous Achievements"—video opens with clips of old documentary film, in black and white, on the liberation of Qamdo 40 years ago, and then clips of Qamdo, in color, showing brisk markets, classrooms packed with students, ethnic dancers, marching People's Liberation Army troops, new highways in hilly suburbs, and modern hospitals]

[Text] History has forever recorded 19 October 1950 as an epoch-making day. On that day the first five-starred red flag was hoisted in the air over Qamdo, a major city in east Tibet. On that day the people of Qamdo stood up and were emancipated, and they have enjoyed their new life since. Today, in this autumn season filled with innumerable rich fruits after the efforts of 40 years, Qamdo's half a million people of all nationalities from all walks of life are ushering in a day of great rejoicing—the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Qamdo.

Recalling the history of Qamdo, we find its revolution and construction have taken 40 solid years. Over these, the party's policy on nationalities and the regional national autonomy system have been very successful in Qamdo. New socialist relations between nationalities are developing continuously; party and government building is consolidating and strengthening gradually; social and political features have changed deeply; the economy is developing continuously; and the people's living standard has been raised markedly. In 1989, the prefecture's total agricultural output and livestock value increased by 400 percent over 1959, with total grain output increasing by nearly 200 percent and the year-end number of livestock almost doubling. Modern industries have grown out of nothing and are now developing steadily. In 1989, the prefecture's total industrial output value exceeded 10 million yuan. Communications, energy resources, and other basic industries have developed rapidly. The installed capacity of the whole prefecture's hydropower stations has exceeded 20,000 kilowatts. A highway network has been formed with Qamdo as its center. The total length of highways for buses or trucks exceeds 4,700 km. The communications sector has

improved greatly, with facilities being modernized gradually. Regarding the development of education, an education system from the elementary to the secondary levels has achieved initial success. Science and technology, culture, sanitation, immunization, and radio and television all have made great strides. Today's Qamdo enjoys a vivid economy and brisk business. The masses are living and working in peace and contentment. This contrasts sharply with the old Qamdo, whose people lived in dire poverty.

The history of Qamdo since its liberation 40 years ago has fully proved that it is only under the CPC's leadership that we can have a bright future by taking the socialist road. This has been the correct choice of the people of Qamdo over the past 40 years. In democratic reform, in the war of self-defensive counterattack against India, and in the counterrevolutionary riot in Lhasa, the people of Qamdo always have held high the banners of patriotism and socialism; have stood in the forefront of struggle against infiltration, subversion, and splittism; and have guaranteed Qamdo's social and political stability.

When we recall our history, we should not only see the tremendous economic achievements since Qamdo's liberation 40 years ago, but also be sobermindedly aware that it was on the debris of a feudal agriculture and animal husbandry system that Qamdo started its socialist construction. Because Qamdo had a poor foundation to start with, its productive forces have been small. Its commodity economy is not developed. Therefore, when we propose that the maintenance of stability be an overriding task, we never imply abandoning the central task of economic development. It is only by firmly grasping the central task of economic development; guaranteeing the sustained, stable, and coordinated advance of economic development; and making sure that the people's living standard is improving markedly, that we can fully display the superiority of the socialist system, strengthen the rallying force of the large family of the socialist motherland, and ensure that socialism can achieve permanent great order and stability.

Our practical experience has repeatedly proved that the motherland's unification, the people's unity, and the unity of all nationalities in China are the basic guarantee of our successful cause. The industrious, brave, and ingenious people of all nationalities in Qamdo have gone through a glorious and militant course over the past 40 years. Recalling the past and looking forward to the future, the people of Qamdo have broken up an old century and built a brand new century with their own hands. We firmly believe that the half million people of Qamdo, who come from all nationalities and from all walks of life, will, under the CPC's leadership, make shining achievements worthy of the nation, times, and history. A united, affluent, civilized, socialist new Qamdo certainly will become a reality in the near future.

Hu Jintao at Memorial Meeting for Martyrs

OW1910155290 Lhasa Tibet Television Network
in Mandarin 1300 GMT 18 Oct 90

[From the "Tibet News" program]

[Text] The Qamdo prefectural party committee and commissioner's office held a memorial meeting in the prefectural cemetery for revolutionary martyrs on the morning of 18 October to honor the revolutionary martyrs who heroically gave their lives for Qamdo's liberation and cause of progress in the last 40 years.

Since 1951, numerous revolutionary martyrs have responded to the call of the party Central Committee for the liberation of Tibet and the defense of the border regions; they have dedicated their youth and even sacrificed their lives for the socialist revolution and construction of Tibet and Qamdo; and they have defended with their blood and lives the happiness and tranquility of the people in Tibet and Qamdo. Their revolutionary contributions have been crowned with eternal glory. (Zhaxi Lamu), deputy secretary of the Qamdo prefectural party committee, addressed the meeting.

He said: We will carry on the unfinished undertakings of the revolutionary martyrs, cadres, people, and patriots of all nationalities who gloriously gave their lives, and pay attention to the two major tasks of stabilizing the situation and developing the economy. We will lead and unite the people of all nationalities throughout the prefecture in working hard with one heart and one mind to build a united, prosperous new Qamdo with a well-developed culture.

Wreaths were laid in front of the Revolutionary Martyrs Monument amid low and slow funeral music by those who were attending the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Qamdo. They included the delegation from the Tibet Autonomous Region; Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai, vice chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC]; the delegations from the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee, the Chengdu Military Region, and some provinces, prefectures, and counties; retired cadres who worked in Qamdo in the past; and the party committee, commissioner's office, CPPCC Committee, and military subdistrict of Qamdo Prefecture.

Leading comrades of autonomous regional party and government organizations attended the meeting. They were Hu Jintao, Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai, Lang Jie, Gyamco, Lhamin Soinam Lhunzhub, Wang Hailin, and Yang Youcai. Also present were leaders of the departments concerned, and representatives of all nationalities and all circles.

Tibet Expects Record Grain Output

OW2110091990 Beijing XINHUA in English
0849 GMT 21 Oct 90

[Text] Lhasa, Oct 21 (XINHUA)—Total grain output in southwest China's Tibet Autonomous Region is expected to surpass 560,000 tons this year, recording the highest in local history.

This is the third consecutive year of steady increase in grain output in Tibet.

Total number of livestock in the region stands at 22.99 million head, 2.41 times the figure before the democratic reform was carried out in 1959.

In the past 30 years, the central government has granted a total of 13 billion yuan for the agricultural development and various construction projects in this autonomous region.

More than 80 varieties of field crops have been introduced from other parts of the country, which generally promise an increase of 600 to 1,200 kilograms per hectare over the local varieties.

This year, 140,000 hectares of land were planted with improved crop varieties, accounting for 70 percent of the region's cultivated area.

Vegetable growing was little known in the region in the past. 150 kinds of vegetables are now produced. The output and vegetable-growing area have both increased by 100 times compared with the figures immediately before 1959.

Man-planted trees in the region cover an area of 22,000 hectares.

The region has also built 16,500 water conservancy projects. Small hydropower stations in rural areas generate a total of 75 million kilowatt-hours each year.

The central government has recently decided to focus on agricultural development in the area drained by the Yarlung Zangbo River, Lhasa River and Nyangchu River, hoping that the success of the project will bring an economic takeoff to the whole region.

Northeast Region

Heilongjiang Holds Grain Purchasing Conference

SK2110031190 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial
Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 19 Oct 90

[Text] On the afternoon of 19 October, Vice Governor Du Xianzhong signed letters of responsibility for this year's grain purchasing funds with commissioners and mayors of 17 administrative offices and cities in charge of grain work. This year our province has reaped a bumper grain harvest. The expected total marketable grain purchasing volume for this year will reach 14.5 billion jin, 10.5 billion jin of which is contract grain, 4

billion jin is negotiated-price grain, and the amount needed for grain purchases will be 5.07 billion yuan. To ensure that the purchasing funds will be used where needed and to resolutely prevent the issuing of IOU slips, the provincial government has adopted a contract method in the use of grain purchasing funds.

Du Xianzhong said: The contracts for ensuring this year's grain purchasing funds have been implemented, and no one is allowed to issue IOU slips to peasants. Regarding this, all levels of government first should consider grain purchasing funds, give priority to making arrangements, and organize all functional departments to maintain cooperation and establish funds for grain purchases. The special funds which have been established for grain purchases mainly should be used for this purpose, and no one is allowed to use them for anything else. It is necessary to analyze the situation in the use of funds often and promptly solve problems that arise.

In referring to what is meant by issuing IOU slips, Du Xianzhong noted: The circulation of funds and the settling of accounts must go through certain procedures. The province's average period for settling accounts is 20 days or so. Therefore, peasants should not consider not receiving grain purchasing money during this period as issuing IOU slips. I hope the peasant masses will understand and support this.

Jilin Conscription Work Conference Ends

SK1810132390 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 17 Oct 90

[Text] The two-day 1990 winter conscription work conference sponsored by the provincial government ended in Changchun today. At the conference, Zhou Zaizang, deputy leader of the provincial conscription work leading group and commander of the provincial military district, summed up our province's basic situation of the spring conscription work, and offered suggestions for successfully carrying out this year's winter conscription work. Du Qinglin, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, and Qian Bo, deputy commander of the provincial military district, (Zhang Mingchun) and (Liang Shulin), deputy political commissars, and (Gao Mengguang), chief of staff of the provincial military district, attended the conference.

Our province's winter conscription work will run from mid-November to the end of December. The recruited persons who have a high political awareness and a strong sense of organizational discipline will be selected into the Army. The conscription age is: Young men who are between 18 and 20 years old will be recruited; the conscription age for young workers of enterprises and institutions will be extended to 21. Young men who are 17 years old will also be recruited on their own free will. The educational level of the recruits are: In urban areas, youths who are senior middle school graduates will be recruited; rural youths who are junior middle school graduates will be recruited. The conference also definitely stipulated the recruitment proportions in the

urban and rural areas. The recruitment proportion of urban youths with nonagricultural residence registration will not exceed 30 percent of the recruitment task. In order to guarantee the quality of soldiers, to check unhealthy trends during this year's winter conscription work, and to prevent excessive recruitment, the present recruitment registration cards for citizens will be changed to letters of examination and approval and credential forms and the stubs will be kept for future reference.

Addressing the conference, Du Qinglin, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, noted: The widespread education on national defense in our province has played an active part in promoting conscription work. Party committees and governments at all levels and conscription organs should include education on national defense to the educational program for all the people and make unified arrangements. He also offered suggestions for strengthening conscription publicity and promoting the unceasing deepening of reforms in conscription work.

Quan Shuren Attends Liaoning Commendatory Rally

SK2010095890 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2303 GMT 19 Oct 90

[Excerpt] The provincial rally to commend advanced discipline inspection organizations and outstanding discipline inspection cadres was ceremoniously held in Shenyang on the morning of 19 October. This was the first rally of its kind in our province on the discipline inspection front since the restoration of discipline inspection organs after the Cultural Revolution. Provincial leading comrades, including Quan Shuren, Yue Qifeng, Guo Feng, Dai Suli, and Li Tao, as well as responsible comrades of relevant departments attended the rally. Zhang Chenglun, deputy secretary of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, presided over the rally. Fu Jiaji, deputy secretary of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, announced the decision to confer the title of discipline inspection work advanced units on 25 discipline inspection organizations, such as the Shenyang City Discipline Inspection Commission, and the title of outstanding discipline inspection cadre on 117 comrades, such as (Yu Guirong).

Provincial leading comrades presented certificates of citation to representatives of advanced units and outstanding discipline inspection cadres at the rally. Comrade Guo Feng gave a speech on studying the party's basic line, observing discipline, and strengthening discipline inspection work.

Sun Qi, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and secretary of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, gave a summing-up speech. He called for continued efforts to check all sorts of unhealthy trends against which the masses react strongly. This must be done in line with our province's situation in the party

style, party discipline, and in building a clean government. He said: In accordance with the demands of the provincial party committee and the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, at present, we should particularly grasp well three tasks. First, we should continue to check illegal occupation of houses, make unified plans, implement the system of responsibility, and grasp the work of each level. Second, we should step up efforts to check unhealthy trends in various trades. Party committees and governments at all levels, particularly departments in charge of the work of various trades, should pay simultaneous attention to checking unhealthy trends in various trades and to successfully conducting education in professional ethics. They should grasp education with one hand and management work with the other; pay attention to checking unhealthy trends in some departments which have direct contact with enterprises and the masses of people; and conscientiously solve problems in arbitrarily collected fees, excessive service charges, and fines. Third, it is necessary to do a good job in investigating financial affairs in townships and villages. Sun Qi noted: While building the party style and checking unhealthy trends, party and government organs at all levels and party-member leading cadres should realistically assume the responsibility for the work; play an exemplary role; start with themselves and their own localities, departments, and units in beginning the work; and solve the existing problems earnestly. Furthermore, it is also necessary to investigate and handle major and appalling cases, and to establish the system of making leaders assume the responsibility for the cases. [passage omitted]

Attends Ideological Work Conference

SK2210023890 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial
Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Oct 90

[Text] The provincial conference on political and ideological work of enterprises held by the provincial party committee opened in Dalian on 21 October. Quan Shuren, secretary, and Sun Qi and Shang Wen, deputy secretaries of the provincial party committee, attended the conference. Central topics of discussion at the conference are, with the guidance of the guidelines of the fourth, fifth, and sixth plenary sessions of the 13th party Central Committee, to study and explore the principles for the political and ideological work of the enterprises throughout the province for the present and for some time to come, and to study ways to raise spirits and enable the socialist political advantage to be further developed at enterprises in the current complicated and difficult economic situation to stabilize enterprises and the economy. Other leading persons of the provincial party committee who were present at the 21 October session were Zhu Jiazhen, Wang Chonglu, and Li Guozhong. Song Li, member of the Central Advisory Commission, was also present. Pertinent leaders of the party committees of the 14 cities of the province and party committee secretaries and directors of some enterprises, totaling more than 150, attended the conference.

Northwest Region

Ningxia Region Reports Record Grain Harvest

OW2010011390 Beijing XINHUA in English
1552 GMT 19 Oct 90

[Text] Yinchuan, October 19 (XINHUA)—Northeast China's Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region is estimated to harvest a record 1.88 million tons of grain, up 6.2 percent over the previous year.

Local officials attributed the bumper harvest to an increase of 112.5 kg per hectare and an increase of 12,000 hectares grown to grain crops.

Xinjiang Commends Rebellion-Quelling Heroes

HK2110041090 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service
in Mandarin 1230 GMT 20 Oct 90

[Text] A meeting to commend advanced collectives and outstanding individuals that had made contributions to the quelling of the Baren Township counterrevolutionary armed rebellion was solemnly opened in Kizilsu Kirgiz Autonomous Prefecture yesterday morning. Present at the meeting were Zhang Sixue, deputy secretary of the regional party committee; Xiaer Xibieke Sidike, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the regional People's Congress; Tayier Maimaitili, vice chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference regional committee, and other regional leaders.

The meeting was presided over by autonomous prefectural governor (Sulaiman). (Sailaisaiheti), deputy secretary of the autonomous prefectural party committee, read out a decision of the autonomous prefectural party committee and people's government on commendation of advanced collectives and outstanding individuals that had made contributions to the quelling of the Baren Township counterrevolutionary armed rebellion. The Baren Township militia company, the (Hantielike) village militia company, the (Aoyitake) militia company, and six other advanced collectives; and (Tuxun Abuduoriyimu), (Shi Shuangma), (Manasidulaiti), and 62 other outstanding individuals were commended at the meeting.

Zhang Sixue, deputy secretary of the regional party committee, who made a special trip to the autonomous prefecture to attend the commendation meeting, on behalf of the regional party committee and people's government, first of all extended cordial regards and sincere tribute to the commended advanced collectives and outstanding individuals.

Zhang Sixue said: Our key task for the present and quite a long period in the future is to conscientiously relay, study, and implement the guideline that General Secretary Jiang Zemin elaborated in his speeches during his inspection tour in this region. We must follow this guideline and do a better job on all fronts.

Talking about the task of promoting stability, Zhang Sixue noted: Our party committees and governments at all levels must continue to implement the principle of stability as an overriding factor, be clearly aware that national separatism is the major threat against Xinjiang, and take a clear-cut stand in struggling against national separatism.

More than 1,000 people of all nationalities from all circles in Kizilsu Kirgiz Autonomous Prefecture attended the commendation meeting.

Tomur Dawamat Discusses Developing Urumqi

OW2010023090 Urumqi Xinjiang Television Network in Mandarin 1400 GMT 17 Oct 90

[From the "Xinjiang News" program]

[Text] [Video shows closeup of Tomur Dawamat, who speaks in a hall before about 100 people] The Urumqi City party committee and party government recently convened a mobilization meeting to promote the development of the city through scientific education and announce the overall goal of developing Urumqi City with the help of science and technology education.

Starting this year, the goal is to lay the foundation within three years, notice results within six years, accomplish great development within 11 years, and achieve a gross national product exceeding four times higher while striving for the goal of an eightfold increase by the end of the century.

The meeting called upon cadres, staff, and workers of all nationalities throughout the city to immediately take action to develop Urumqi into a modern city that is economically prosperous, scientifically advanced, and equipped with all the conveniences in life, a beautiful environment, and national characteristics, bringing into full play its important role as the capital of the autonomous region in the development of Xinjiang.

Tomur Dawamat, chairman of the Xinjiang Autonomous Regional People's Government, attended and addressed the meeting. He said: This mobilization meeting is of great significance in promoting the stability and further economic development of Urumqi City, as well as the entire autonomous region. The capital plays an exemplary and leading role throughout Xinjiang, and will influence and act as a spur to the growth of the whole of Xinjiang.

Reaction to Yang's Comments on Reunification

OW2010122090 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0620 GMT 18 Oct 90

[Text] Beijing, 18 Oct (XINHUA)—State President Yang Shangkun's views on China's reunification, expressed at his meeting with Huang Zhaosong, chief editor of Taiwan's CHUNG KUO SHIH PAO, and his party during the Asian Games, have evoked a lot of reaction inside and outside Taiwan. President Yang's appeals for "no fighting among compatriots," "increased contacts and exchanges across the strait," and "start of talks between the Kuomintang and the CPC on a reciprocal basis as soon as possible" were supported by many scholars and public opinion.

On 25 September, CHUNG KUO SHIH PAO published the full text of Yang Shangkun's speech and a long editorial. The editorial maintained that Yang Shangkun's speech can be summarized into five points: 1) There is no timetable for reunification, which should neither be rushed nor delayed; 2) he insists on the formula of "one country, two systems" for reunification in opposition to the formulas of "one country, two governments" or "one country, two regions"; 3) he does not renounce the use of force in solving the reunification issue for fear of intervention by international forces, but he will definitely not let compatriots on one side fight those on the other side; 4) he proposes that talks begin at the party-to-party level; 5) at present, exchanges across the strait should be sped up. CHUNG KUO SHIH PAO's editorial added: "On the whole, there are some friendly responses (in Yang Shangkun's speech). For instance, the suggestion that reunification should be accomplished in a natural manner without excessive haste, the stress that 'compatriots on one side will not fight those on the other side,' and the call to both sides to establish mutual understanding through exchanges as best they can. These are not without new ideas." The paper further pointed out: "Peaceful reunification is the common goal which both sides of the strait enthusiastically seek. It is better to initially seek reconciliation when the conditions for reunification are not yet ripe. Mutual trust across the strait should be increased in the beginning through economic cooperation, followed by more frequent nongovernmental exchanges. The development of mutual understanding should be the solid basis for future reunification."

The publication of Yang Shangkun's speech in Taiwan newspapers aroused great interest in Taiwan political circles. The "Presidential Office" said: Because it was Yang Shangkun's first interview with the Taiwan mass media, the interview dealt primarily with relations across the strait. We have "no comment," "because we are not willing to create the illusion of dialogue across the strait." Some senior officials remarked that "there is nothing new" and "it is inappropriate to respond," while others said that "there is still a long way to go" for talks

on reunification across the strait. However, certain officials also expressed their "support for nongovernmental exchanges, and economic relations and trade across the strait at present."

Some scholars also expressed their views on Yang Shangkun's speech. Professor Lu Yali of Taiwan University maintained: "It is a very intelligent strategy for the united front, when Yang Shangkun emphasized that contacts across the strait may begin from a lower level designed mainly to solve problems in a realistic manner. In Taiwan at present many appeals are heard for increased contacts across the strait. Many people hope that an intermediary organization can be established as soon as possible, and even criticize the authorities' handling of the mainland issue as too conservative. Therefore, Yang Shangkun's remark on his hope for increased contacts suits the wishes of quite a large number of Taiwanese." Lu Yali also maintained: Yang Shangkun's speech indicated that "the Chinese Communists are not totally uninformed about Taiwan's actual situation." It is "very appropriate" that Yang Shangkun was willing to grant an interview to Taiwan journalists, and he chose the right time for such an interview given that "the relations across the strait are moving into a new phase." Hence, Lu Yali also suggested to the Taiwan authorities that "it is necessary to understand the Chinese Communists' mentality before reexamining and readjusting the policy toward the mainland."

In Hong Kong, TIN TIN YAT PO published a short commentary in the "Focus" column, favoring a gradual progression of talks across the strait from lower to higher levels. MING PAO published an editorial entitled "It Is Better To 'Start Talking' Across the Strait Than Not To Talk At All," saying: In his speech, Yang Shangkun pointed out that both sides of the strait should "start talking," and indicated his willingness to go to Taiwan. This clearly showed that "he anxiously wishes to see the earliest possible breakthrough in the deadlock for reunification across the strait," and "this in itself should be regarded as very considerate of the Taiwan authorities' situation." By comparison, the Taiwan authorities are "more concerned about the differences in the social system and ideology across the strait. However, it is believed the overwhelming majority of Chinese across the strait maintain that these differences should never be obstacles that prevent the authorities across the strait from coming to the negotiating table." MING PAO pointed out: It is better to start talking than to have no talks at all. "If this round of talks does not produce results, they can continue in another round. In the course of interactions, both sides will naturally understand each other's viewpoints, ideas, and difficulties."

Commentary Criticizes Taiwan Independence

HK2210085990 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE
in Chinese 0835 GMT 19 Oct 90

[Commentary by Tian Di (3944 0966): "Why Are Those Favoring Taiwan Independence Making a Clamor Again"—ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 19 Oct (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—During the “three elections” toward the end of last year, the noise for “Taiwan independence” was the most clamorous. Over the last few days “Taiwan independence” advocates are making a clamor again at a time when “constitutional government reform” and the formation of a “National Unification Council” are being discussed. This has aroused concern among compatriots on both sides of the strait.

The ongoing “Taiwan independence” activity was triggered off by a bill on “Taiwan sovereignty being independent” proposed by some Taiwan Democratic Progress Party members who are trying to seek “sovereignty” by taking advantage of the present separation between the two sides and are hoping to make a breakthrough in providing a basis for “Taiwan independence.” They are advocating “Taiwan independence” with different wording in an attempt to sunder the blood, family, geographical, and historical ties between both sides, to split the motherland and the people by means of what they call “sovereignty,” and to dish out a “Taiwan state with independent sovereignty.”

Why do some “Taiwan independence” elements refuse to accept the majority’s proposals for reunification, but instead step up their efforts for “Taiwan independence”? Among others, there are four main reasons:

First, this is a big exposure of “Taiwan independence” elements in their true colors. They are stepping up their efforts to peddle “Taiwan independence” in an attempt to obstruct the historical trend of reunification.

Second, they are trying to contain the Taiwan authorities to gain more pawns for bargaining in the game of “sharing the political pie.”

Third, finding themselves in a blind alley, the Taiwan authorities are becoming increasingly passive on their policy toward the mainland, on the question of reunification, and on “political reform.” “Taiwan independence” elements have exploited this situation to their

advantage. For example, when you want to “cool down” or “freeze” the exchanges between both sides, they will “cut them apart.”

Fourth, the Taiwan authorities are either conniving at or protecting “Taiwan independence” elements. Recently the authorities openly stated that proposing “Taiwan independence” falls into the category of “freedom of speech” and does not constitute a crime, thus boosting the arrogance of “Taiwan independence” elements.

No one can resist the strong wave of China’s reunification. The noise for “Taiwan independence” is sure to be drowned out by the strong voice of the compatriots on both sides. It should be pointed out at the same time that the longer the separation between the two sides, the longer the delay in reunification, and the more disadvantageous for the country and the people.

Taiwan ‘Youth Party’ Delegation Visits Mainland

OW1910182390 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1405 GMT 17 Oct 90

[Text] Beijing, 17 Oct (XINHUA)—[Paragraph indistinct] Chen Siyuan, vice chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People’s Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), and Wan Shaofeng, deputy head of the United Front Work Department under the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and others were present at the meeting with the “China Youth Party” delegation from Taiwan.

Taiwan’s “China Youth Party” delegation visiting the mainland also held discussions with responsible persons of the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee this afternoon. Delegation members expressed their full support for the reunification of the motherland and for expanded exchanges across the Taiwan Strait, and said that they are willing to contribute toward this end.

It is reported that Taiwan’s “China Youth Party” delegation to the mainland will leave Beijing tomorrow for visits to Xian, Guilin, Shanghai, Suzhou, Hangzhou and other places.

Reaction to ROK-PRC Trade Mission Agreement

Spokesman Comments

OW2010170490 Taipei International Service
in English 0200 GMT 20 Oct 90

[From the "News" program]

[Text] South Korean Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung said on Friday that South Korea and communist China will exchange nongovernmental trade missions with consulate duties this week. The agreement will be signed on Saturday in Peking.

Choe said that trade missions will carry out the functions of liaison between the governments of Peking and Seoul.

Seoul had long sought to establish diplomatic relations with communist China, but Peking has resisted in order not to anger its ally, communist North Korea. Communist China's trade with South Korea amounted to \$3 billion last year and an increasing number of South Korean industrial firms are trying to invest in communist China.

Meanwhile, in Taipei, Foreign Minister spokesman Huang Hsin-pi stated that ROC [Republic of China] diplomatic officials in South Korea are closely monitoring the development of ties between Seoul and Peking. He said that if it is true that Seoul and Peking have signed such an agreement, the ROC Foreign Ministry will make an appropriate response.

'Grave Concern' Over Agreement

OW2110011790 Taipei CNA in English 1500 GMT
20 Oct 90

[Text] Taipei, Oct. 20 (CNA)—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of China Saturday expressed grave concern over the agreement signed today between South Korea and Mainland China to set up trade offices in each other's capital.

The ministry said in a statement that the government of the Republic of China had expressed its concern over the matter to the Korean Government through diplomatic channel.

The statement said the Korean Government had indicated that the trade offices are of civilian nature, and that it will continue to treasure its traditional friendship and relation with the Republic of China.

The ministry believed the friendly relations between Taipei and Seoul would not be affected immediately by the agreement, the statement said.

Trade Official Cited

OW2010005190 Taipei CNA in English 1545 GMT
19 Oct 90

[Text] Taipei, Oct. 19 (CNA)—Seoul's exchange of trade offices with Peking will not affect trade and economic

relations between the Republic of China [ROC] and the Republic of Korea, a ranking trade official said here Friday.

Vice Economic Affairs Minister P. Kim Chiang predicted that ROC-ROK trade will top 3 billion US dollars this year as the two countries are coming to realize that their economies are complementary.

Traders in the two countries used to think that the economic structures of the ROC and the ROK are similar, and therefore they would compete with each other in international markets.

But the economic structures of the two countries are, in fact, complementary, Chiang said. He noted, for example, that the sales of integrated circuits to each other have been increasing each year.

The fast appreciation of the Japanese yen will also boost trade between the Republic of China and Korea, Chiang added.

Reportage on Dispute Over Senkaku Islands

Hao Po-tsun Cited

OW2110034790 Taipei Domestic Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Oct 90

[Text] At the Legislative Yuan on 19 October, Premier Hao Po-tsun specifically pointed out: The government will adopt measures to protect anglers and fishermen fishing and engaging in all other legitimate activities in the waters off Tiaoyutai [Senkaku]. As for the Tiaoyutai lighthouse incident, the government will make a decision in accordance with facts. There is no cause to dispatch a warplane or a warship to bombard the island.

Premier Hao stressed: As for further developments, that all depends on what happens next. How the government plans to handle the question of sovereignty over Tiaoyutai was one of the focal points interpellated by DPP [Democratic Progressive Party] lawmakers on 19 October. In reply to this challenge, Premier Hao once again reiterated that Tiaoyutai is a part of the territories of the Republic of China. As to what action the government will take, he did not elaborate.

Vice Foreign Minister Comments

OW2010014590 Taipei CNA in English 1542 GMT
19 Oct 90

[Text] Taipei, Oct. 19 (CNA)—The Tiaoyutai [Senkaku] Islands northeast of Taiwan is a part of the Republic of China's territories and the fact is beyond question and challenge, Vice Foreign Minister Chang Hsiao-yen reiterated Friday.

The senior diplomat stressed, however, the country should be very cautious in its territorial dispute with Japan and should avoid any sensational moves that might cause international conflict.

The government will continue to negotiate with Japan, which also claims sovereignty over the island group in order to maintain the integrity of national territory, Chang told reporters.

Chang's remarks came as the organizer of the 1990 Taiwan area athletic meet insisted on the meet torch touching down on the archipelago in a bid to demonstrate that the islands belong to the Republic of China.

In the southern Taiwan port city of Kaohsiung, where the Taiwan area athletic meet will take place Oct. 26-31, Mayor Wu Tun-i maintained a high profile on his plan to send the torch to Tiaoyutai.

The mayor told a press conference he made the decision after careful consideration of various possibilities and his plan will be followed unless the central government can convince him to do otherwise.

The torch of the Taiwan area games reached the northern Taiwan port city of Keelung Friday night on an around-the-island relay. Sources said the torch may be carried to the archipelago some 10 nautical miles northeast of Keelung by a fleet of fishing boats in the next few days if the plan is not given up. Foreign Ministry officials declined to express support for or opposition to the plan but stressed that the plan, if carried out, should be conducted with extreme caution in order to prevent unnecessary conflict.

The Foreign Ministry sent a written statement on the Republic of China's position on the Tiaoyutai Islands to the Japanese Government through Taipei's representative office in Tokyo on Sept. 29 in response to reports that the Japanese had a plan for establishing a lighthouse on Tiaoyutai Island.

The Japanese action has provoked a serious reaction in Taiwan, reviving a territorial dispute after 20 years of silence. In the early 1970s, Taiwan and Japan quarreled seriously over their claims to the small islands; communist China was also involved in the disputes.

Fishing Boats 'Driven Away'

OW2110013090 Taipei CNA in English 1604 GMT 20 Oct 90

[Text] Taipei, Oct. 20 (CNA)—The Republic of China [ROC] Government will protect her fishermen operating around the Tiaoyutai [Senkaku] Island group because the archipelago is ROC territory, a fishing official said Saturday.

Yu Yu-hsien, chairman of the Council of Agriculture, told a Legislative Yuan committee that Tiaoyutai Islands northeast of Taiwan belong to the Republic of China, but Japan has also claimed sovereignty over them.

Because of the territorial dispute, some fishing boats from Taiwan have been driven away from the islands by Japanese patrol boats, Yu said.

The government is still negotiating with the Japanese Government on the issue, he said. Before a settlement can be reached, the government will adopt effective and necessary measures to protect the country's fishing boats operating around Tiaoyutai, he added.

In the meantime, Yu said the country will seek to hold fishery consultations with Japan in the hope of promoting cooperation on a mutually beneficial basis.

Japan Said To Admit Taiwan Sovereignty

OW2110060990 Taipei Domestic Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Oct 90

[From the "National Hookup" program]

[Text] In reply to legislator Li Ching-hsiung's question at the Legislative Yuan on 19 October, Foreign Minister Chien Fu reiterated that after World War II, sovereignty over the Taiwan, Penghu, Chinmen, and Matsu areas reverted to the Republic of China [ROC] and that there is no doubt about that. Chien said: In that year we did not sign the peace treaty with Japan in San Francisco. However, Japan acknowledged very early that the ROC had sovereignty over the Taiwan, Penghu, Chinmen, and Matsu areas. Chien specifically pointed out: After the end of World War II, though China was not a signatory to the San Francisco Peace Treaty, which was jointly signed by members of the UN, the Cairo Declaration proposed that when Japan surrendered to the UN, the UN should authorize the ROC supreme commander to accept Japan's surrender on behalf of the UN in the Taiwan, Penghu, Chinmen, and Matsu areas. Since Japan's surrender we have started to establish administrative organizations and exercise sovereignty and jurisdiction in Taiwan. Though the Sino-Japanese peace treaty did not stipulate that Japan give up sovereignty over Taiwan, Penghu, Chinmen, and Matsu and that the sovereignty be taken over by the ROC, an appendix to the treaty carried a note by George Yeh [Yeh Kung-chao] to the Japanese that clearly stated that Japan recognized the territories under the ROC's effective control and territories that may be under the ROC's control in the future. This fully shows that in Note No. 1 of the Sino-Japanese peace treaty, Japan recognized the ROC's sovereignty over Taiwan, Penghu, Chinmen, and Matsu.

Spokesman Cites Hao's Remarks

OW2110180390 Taipei CNA in English 1556 GMT 21 Oct 90

[Text] Taipei, Oct. 21 (CNA)—Government spokesman cited Premier Hao Po-tsun as reiterating Sunday that the Tiaoyutai [Senkaku] Island group, some 150 kilometers northeast of Taiwan, is the territory of the Republic of China [ROC] and the position will in no way be changed with time.

The premier hoped, however, that the territorial dispute would be solved through diplomatic means and not by force, said Shaw Yu-ming, director general of the Government Information Office.

Hao's statement came after a Taiwan vessel, carrying the torch of the 1990 Taiwan athletic meet, was turned back by Japanese Maritime Self-Defence Force some [figure indistinct] miles from the Tiaoyutai islet Sunday afternoon.

The fishing vessel began to return to Taiwan at [time indistinct] p.m. and is expected to arrive here early Monday morning.

The organizers of the 1990 Taiwan athletic meet had planned to carry the torch to Tiaoyutai islet, over which Japan has also claimed sovereignty, as a symbol of the ROC's territorial claim.

In the four-point statement, Hao also voiced his strong support of the athletic meet organizers' peaceful move and his displeasure over the Japanese military reaction.

Hao said that the government is watching carefully the development of the incident.

Military To Protect Boat

OW2210001990 Taipei CNA in English 1558 GMT
21 Oct 90

[Text] Taipei, Oct. 21 (CNA)—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued a statement Sunday reiterating the Republic of China's [ROC's] sovereignty claim over the Tiaoyutai island group, some 120 kilometers northeast of Taiwan.

A Taiwan fishing boat, carrying the torch of the 1990 Taiwan athletic meet, was prevented from reaching the Tiaoyutai islet by more than 10 Japanese patrol boats Sunday afternoon. The Taiwan vessel was reportedly returning home.

The government, through channels both here and in Tokyo, has made known its displeasure with Japan's obstruction to the recently initiated move to send the torch to the islet, the ministry noted.

The Ministry of National Defense also announced that the ROC Navy and Air Force are prepared to protect the safety of the Taiwan fishing boat.

The Defense Ministry stressed that it will take all necessary steps to escort the boat back to Taiwan.

Government Gives Relief Aid to Jordan

OW2110031090 Taipei CNA in English 1555 GMT
20 Oct 90

[Text] Taipei, Oct. 20 (CNA)—The Republic of China has remitted 1.5 million U.S. dollars to the refugee committee of Jordan, the first remittance of a 30 million U.S. dollar aid package to three Middle Eastern countries, Foreign Affairs Ministry officials said Saturday.

The aid package, including cash donations and materials, will also benefit Egypt and Turkey whose economies had been hit hard by Iraq's invasion of Kuwait.

The officials said another 5 million U.S. dollars will be remitted to Jordan on [words indistinct].

The ministry has asked the Central Trust of China to deliver the funds and the materials to the three countries, which are receiving aids from 26 countries.

The Republic of China has contacted the three aid recipients to find out what kind of materials they need.

The officials estimated that all the money and materials will be ready for the three countries early next month.

Premier Rules Out Referendum on Taiwan's Future

OW2110041590 Taipei Domestic Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Oct 90

[Text] In view of the DPP [Democratic Progressive Party] lawmakers' request for holding a referendum to determine Taiwan's future, Premier Hao Po-tsun on 19 October seriously pointed out: In accordance with the stipulations in the Constitution, we do not have the right to exercise a referendum. He stressed: Holding a referendum can only worsen the tense situation between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait and will do Taiwan no good.

The DPP lawmakers on 19 October took turns to interpellate Premier Hao Po-tsun on the question of a referendum. At first Hong Chi-chang said: According to recent polls by the mass media, 21 percent of the people in Taiwan support the independence of Taiwan. Therefore, he called for the government to lift the ban on new media. In reply, Premier Hao Po-tsun stated he has full confidence in the Republic of China, but according to the Constitution, the people in Taiwan and the people in all other provinces have no right to exercise a referendum to cut themselves off from the motherland. Premier Hao also stressed that he is working for Taiwan's 20 million people, but at the same time he will also give allegiance to the Republic of China.

Views Illegal Independence Activity

OW2010003290 Taipei CNA in English 1502 GMT
19 Oct 90

[Text] Taipei, Oct. 19 (CNA)—Premier Hao Po-tsun said Friday that the government of the Republic of China will deal with any illegal Taiwan independence activity according to the law.

Hao said Taiwan is a province of the Republic of China, and there is no such problem as so-called Taiwan sovereignty.

Hao made his terse reply in response to Democratic Progressive Party legislator Yeh Chu-lan's interpellation at the Legislative Yuan.

Hao stressed that as the premier of the Republic of China, he is responsible to protect the nation's sovereignty and people's welfare, so the government will treat all Taiwan independence activity in accordance with the law.

Wuer Kaixi Arrives in Taipei 21 Oct

OW2210014890 Taipei CNA in English 1602 GMT 21 Oct 90

[Text] Chiang Kai-shek Airport, Northern Taiwan, Oct. 21 (CNA)—Former Mainland Chinese student leader Wuer Kaixi flew into Taipei Sunday for a three-week visit at the invitation of a (?civilian body).

Wuer issued a brief statement upon his arrival at the airport expressing his feeling for "returning to China" after more than a year in exile abroad.

While here, he will conduct a medical check-up. His health was hurt in a fast last year in Tienanmen Square in Peking in protest against the oppressive Chinese communist regime.

Wuer, a coordinator of the Chinese student movement at Tienanmen Square is now active with the Federation for a Democratic China, an exile group composed of student leaders and intellectuals.

Red Cross To Pick Up Immigrants From Mainland

OW2110060890 Taipei Domestic Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Oct 90

[Text] The Red Cross societies on the mainland and in Taiwan will continue to cooperate for the repatriation of illegal immigrants. Currently a Red Cross Society vessel is waiting at Makang, the southern tip of Matsu. The boat will sail to the mainland in a few days to pick up Taiwan compatriots, including criminals, who illegally entered the mainland. As for the true identities of these Taiwan compatriots and the departure date of the Red Cross Society vessel, they are still unknown. This is the first time that our side will go to the opposite shore to pick up people.

According to sources in Matsu, our Red Cross Society vessel is a 310-ton fishing boat which has been installed with a complete set of communications and lifesaving equipment. The military authorities say the boat still needs refitting to make certain that voyage on the sea is safe. A similar vessel is also being prepared in Chinmen for emergency needs.

Li Addresses Mongolian, Tibetan Conference

OW2110111090 Taipei International Service in English 0200 GMT 21 Oct 90

[Text] President Li Teng-hui on Saturday morning clearly stated that no matter from a historical, geographic, or racial standpoint, the central government, Mongolia, and Tibet are inseparable. He said that the

issue is something that cannot be refuted from a standpoint of political reality. The president made the remarks at the opening of World Mongolian and Tibetan Conference in Taipei. He said that Mongolia and Tibet have been brutally suppressed under the cruel policy of the Chinese Communists. He noted that people on Taiwan are greatly concerned about the people in these two regions, and always support the Mongolians and Tibetans in their aim to live a free, democratic, and prosperous life. Li said that the fate and well being of Tibetans and Mongolians are related to the well being of the people on Taiwan. He said that from a historical standpoint only under a free, democratic, and united China will Mongolians and Tibetans be offered peace, prosperity, and stability.

President Li Greets Overseas Chinese

OW2110034090 Taipei CNA in English 1608 GMT 20 Oct 90

[Text] Taipei, Oct. 20 (CNA)—President Li Teng-hui Saturday greeted some 30 million Chinese residing in foreign countries (?in the name) of Overseas Chinese Day, which (?was) on Oct. (?7).

In a congratulatory message prepared for a celebration rally (?Saturday), the president thanked the Overseas Chinese for their contributions to the Republic of China's national development. He also urged them to work together with the people on Taiwan for the unification of China under freedom and democracy.

"The Republic of China Government has been striving for the reunification of China in a peaceful and democratic manner," Li said.

"There is a wide gap between the two sides of the Taiwan Straits in their political and economic systems as well as life styles," with the China mainland lagging far behind, the president pointed out.

Therefore, he added, "we feel a responsibility to help our mainland compatriots improve their living conditions and to activate the movement toward liberalization and democratization on the Chinese mainland."

The goal is to enable the mainland people to benefit from "Taiwan experiences," thus paving the way for the reunification of the country divided [word indistinct] 1949, Li said.

The Republic of China Government's recent establishment of the National Unification Council has clearly demonstrated its determination to seek national unification, the president stressed.

Overseas Chinese Urged To Support Government

OW2210015190 Taipei CNA in English 1540 GMT 21 Oct 90

[Text] Taipei, Oct. 21 (CNA)—Vice President Li Yuan-tsu Sunday urged all Overseas Chinese to stand behind

the government of the Republic of China in striving for the unification of China under freedom, democracy, and an equitable distribution of wealth.

Li was speaking at a ceremony marking the 38th Overseas Chinese Day at the Taipei City Hall. A congratulatory message from President Li Teng-hui was read out at the meeting.

Li contrasted the vast gap in living standards between the two sides of the Taiwan Straits, with democracy and a free economic system being implemented in Taiwan and totalitarianism and a centralized economic system on the mainland.

The vice president hailed Overseas Chinese for their staunch support for the Republic of China over the last four decades, saying that they had played a vital role in making Taiwan's progress and prosperity possible.

Tseng Kwang-shun, chairman of the Overseas Chinese Commission, also spoke on the occasion.

Council Denies Plan To Dump Radioactive Wastes

OW2110024390 Taipei CNA in English 1558 GMT
20 Oct 90

[Text] Taipei, Oct. 20 (CNA)—The Atomic Energy Council announced Saturday that the Republic of China does not have any plan to dump low radioactive industrial wastes into the ocean.

The cabinet council made the announcement in response to foreign wire reports that Dutch and French Green Peace organizations, Solomon Islands and the Republic of Nauru were concerned about the Republic of China's feasibility study of disposing radioactive wastes into the Pacific.

The council said the Executive Yuan promulgated a regulation governing the disposal of radioactive wastes in September 1988. The regulation stipulates that, in handling radioactive wastes, citizens' safety and environmental protection should be considered, and that relevant international agreements should be respected.

This indicates that the Republic of China has committed itself to honoring all international agreements banning the dumping of radioactive wastes into the oceans, including the 1972 London Convention, the council explained.

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24 Oct. 1990

